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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET, CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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To Allegheny and Manchester Subscribers.—The Commercial route west of Federal street, below Stockton Avenue, heretofore carried by Henry K. Porter will hereafter be delivered by J. N. Thackeray, who alone is authorized to make collections thereon. Subscribers failing to receive the paper will please make known the fact at the office, No. 76 Fifth street.

CITY ITEMS.

All Work Warranted
At the Opera House Shoe Store.

Don't Say that You Can't
Get the best quality of English and Scotch Ale, Porter, or Brown Stout—for, by calling at Fleming's Drug Depot you will find the most complete stock of the finest brands—and get them at the very lowest price. Remember the place, Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street.

Come All,
Who have been kept away on account of my charging fifty cents for gas. I charge nothing now. We give you the gas and extract one tooth, without pain, for only fifty cents. We insert a set of teeth on Vulcanized plate, for seven dollars, and from that to forty. We defy the world to make better work than at 146 Penn street. The original white house directly opposite Christ's M. E. Church.

Irving Collegiate Institute.
The Thirteenth semi-annual session of Mrs. E. A. Smith's Select Classical School for Ladies, will commence Monday, September 10th, at the residence of Mr. Smith, 34 Central street, Allegheny. M&TH

Western University.
The next term will commence Monday, September 3d. au17-15t

Pittsburgh Female College.
Fall Term will open September 4. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing.

Beaver Academy.
Boys' Boarding School, $75 for all expenses for 14 weeks. September 10. R. T. Taylor. T-F

Kenwood Boarding School,
For Boys, New Brighton, Pa., re-opens September 11 Send for a catalogue. jy14-eod

Beauty.
Why fill the skin with enamels and lotions which injure, while this fragrant preparation produces the desired effect by its perfectly healthy action?

The Daily Commercial

A DOCUMENT TO CIRCULATE.

The Great Speech of General Logan will be in the next issue of the Weekly Commercial. Committees and others desiring extra copies should leave their orders at the counter.

POLITICAL.

Pennsylvania.

The "Boys in Blue" of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, had a rousing mass meeting on Saturday, the number present being estimated at ten thousand. Delegations were present from York, Carlisle and Harrisburg, sixteen car loads of veterans from the latter place being in attendance. Speeches were made by General Geary, Governor Curtin General J. W. Fisher, John W. Forney, Thomas S. Cochrane, of Pennsylvania, and Colonel Montgomery, of Mississippi.

Hon. B. F. Meyer, of Bedford, was unanimously nominated on Saturday as the "Democratic and National Union" candidate for State Senator in the Twentieth District.

The *Press* gives the following cost of the Wigwam performance to the city of Philadelphia: During the stay of the delegates attending the Wigwam an additional police of four thousand men was employed, at a salary of two dollars per day each, making for the three days, $24,000, and for other incidentals, $1,000.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The New York *Daily News* gives utterance to its grief and indignation over the triumph of the Johnsonians in the Wigwam, by saying that—It is not necessary to be the abject slaves of expediency. It may be necessary to stoop to conquer, and we admit that many precious Southern rights have to be regained by conquest in political warfare, but not to stoop so low; not to crawl to conquer.

The Washington special of the New York *Herald* says: Some idea may be formed of the sincerity of the Southern delegates in the Philadelphia Convention by an incident which took place in preparing the Declaration of Principles. The seventh specification, declaring that "slavery is abolished and forever prohibited, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part [illegible]

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

MISSOURI.

Missouri Delegation and the President.

Radical Oppression of Conservatives.

The General Government Asked to Intervene.

Government Protection Promised.

General Frank Blair Recommended for the War Office.

A SINGULAR INTERVIEW.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Washington, D. C., August 20, 1866.

Several of the State delegations of the Philadelphia Convention, called upon the President to-day, among them the delegates from Indiana, Tennessee, South Carolina, Illinois, Missouri and Maine.

The Missouri delegation, headed by its Chairman, Barton Able, Esq., of St. Louis, waited upon the President. The members of the delegation present numbered one Major General, (Morgan L. Smith,) three Brigadier Generals and seven Colonels, all of whom had seen active service, and also a number of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Missouri, Charles U. Elleard, Charles G. Maure, ex-Gov. King, and others. The delegation was introduced by the Hon. John Hogan, of Missouri, and Col. James O. Brodhead, stepping forward, said:

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate you on the important events which have recently taken place in Philadelphia, and I am happy to be able to say that the hearts of the people of our State are in perfect accord with that movement, and fully sustain your national and patriotic policy. But Missuri to day does not possess a republican form of government, and although we are not here to-day to ask any action on the part of yourself, or any other branch of the Government, the day may come when it will be necessary for us to fall back upon the General Government, and ask it to guarantee to us a Republican form of Government, for we are now subjected to the tyranny of a faction that has deprived our people of both religious and civil liberty. I will now present you, Mr. President, these papers, containing a brief statement of the condition of affairs in Missouri, and which I hope you will examine at your leisure. We feel it important that you should know, and that the country should know our true condition.

Gov. Austin O. King then said: "Mr. President—We would also call your attention to the fact that the offices at the disposal of the Federal Government are now in the hands of the enemies of the conservative Union men of the State. I might refer to particular names, but we would now simply ask you to look into the matter with such attention to it as it deserves, and with reference to a change therein. We feel that the Federal offices in our State have been, accidentally or otherwise, so filled as to put great power into the hands of those who are the greatest obstacles to the restoration of order and liberty in the States. He would not ask action in this matter, but that it is necessary to have a change in this for the good of the people, and to enable them, in accordance with their desire, to sustain the Administration. The greatest obstacles to their doing so, being these federal officers, who are even now using all their influence against the restoration of harmony in the States.

"I presume not to know how you feel in this matter, but the New Hampshire delegation have spoken at length upon it, and I would not have referred to it only that in Missouri we are more peculiarly situated than are the people of [illegible]

BY THE CABLE.

The Annexation of States to Prussia.

The Peace Congress at Prague.

Early Ratification of a Treaty.

Napoleon Not to Annex Belgium.

United States Five-Twenties 68 3-4.

PRUSSIA.

Annexation.

Berlin, August 18.—A bill is under discussion in the Prussian Chambers, which has for its object the annexation to Prussia of the Kingdom of Hanover, Electorate of Hesse, the Duchies of Nassau and the city of Frankfort.

AUSTRIA.

The Peace Congress.

Prague, August 18.—The Peace Congress is in session, and negotiations are making favorable progress. The ratification of a treaty of peace will, it is expected, be exchanged in ten days.

FRANCE.

Denial From the Emperor.

Paris, August 18.—The Emperor Napoleon denies having entertained any design of annexing any of the territory of Belgium to France.

The Frontiers of France.

London, August 20, noon.—The following dispatch has been received from Paris:

Paris, August 20.—The Paris papers keep silent in regard to the question of the rectification of the frontiers of France.

ENGLAND.

No Political News.

London, August 18.—There is nothing of importance to report in British politics

ITALY.

The Pope's Temporal Dominions.

Paris, August 20.—It is rumored here that the Italian Government will soon treat directly with the Pope for the cession of his temporal dominions, and the establishment of Rome as the capital of Italy.

COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

London, August 18, Noon.—The following are the current prices on the London Stock Exchange: Consols for money, 88¼; United States 5-20's, 68¼; Illinois Central shares, 75; Erie shares, 42¼.

London, August 18, Evening.—Annexed are the official closing prices to-day: Consols for money, 88¼; United States 5-20's, 68¾; Erie shares, 42¾; Illinois Central shares, 75½.

London, August 20, noon.—The following are the current prices at noon to-day: Consols for money, 88¼; United States 5-20s, 69¼; Erie shares, 42¾; Illinois Central shares, 75¾.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, August 18, P. M.—The Cotton market has been quiet to-day at unchanged rates. The sales amount to 8,000 bales; middling uplands, 13½d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Liverpool, August 18.—The breadstuffs market is firm, except for corn. Wheat is a trifle easier; mixed Western, 26s 9d. The provision market is dull. Pork inactive.

Liverpool, August 20, noon.—The cot- [illegible]

THE TURF.

Great Trot at Buffalo Between Dexter and General Butler—Dexter the Winner in Three Straight Heats—The Third Heat Trotted in 2:18—The Fastest Time on Record.

A trot came off Saturday at Buffalo, on the Buffalo Fair Grounds, between Dexter and General Butler, for eighty per cent. of the money taken at the gates, and, judging from the large attendance at the track, we should estimate the spoils to be divided between the owners of the two horses at over $2,000. Dexter was the favorite at one hundred to ten before the start, and there was not a great deal wagered even at that long odds, so convinced have the people become that he is invincible. Time bets were made that 2:22 would not be beaten, the track being considered three or four seconds slower than either the Fashion or Union Course, on Long Island; and yet Dexter on this occasion, in the third heat, trotted in *two minutes and eighteen seconds*—which is the fifth of a second faster than he made in his trot against time on the Fashion Course last summer, and which was, until Saturday, the fastest time on record; but on this occasion he beat himself. Butler trotted very fast, but when Dexter made play in earnest the black appeared to great disadvantage. The Buffalonians were in high glee at the result and the fact of the fastest time having been made on their new track, and manifested their feelings by boisterous shouts of applause.

Saturday, August 18—Premium purse of eighty per cent of the money taken at the gates of the fair groud, mile heats, best three in five.

B. Doble entered b. g. Dexter	1	1	1
Jas S. Eoff entered blk g General Butler	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36	1:11	2:21 1-5
Second heat	37	1:15½	2:26
Third heat	35½	1:10	2:18

All the fast trotting horses at Buffalo have left to take part in the races to come off at the Fair, at Cleveland, Ohio, which commences on Wednesday and continues three days.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

CABINET CHANGES.

Considerable misunderstanding and controversy has arisen in regard to the mission to the Court of Madrid. To settle all controversy on this matter, I am enabled to state that the position will soon be accorded to Hon. E. M. Stanton, at present Secretary of War, whose place will be filled by General Steedman. In this [illegible]

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE LATE CONVENTION.

President's Party Preparing for the Campaign.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS YESTERDAY $1,592,551.

Another Batch of Appointments.

Soldiers' and Sailors' "My Policy" Convention.

Secretary Stanton to be Forced Out of the Cabinet.

Generals Steedman and Frank Blair Pressed for the Portfolio.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

Washington, August 20, 1866.

Queen Emma

To-day visited the different Executive Department buildings. Her departure has been postponed till Wednesday.

The Convention Committees.

The committees appointed by the National Convention, which adjourned on Thursday last, have nearly concluded their labors, and the delegates are rapidly leaving for their homes.

Official Report of the Proceedings.

Mr. Perrin, the leading Secretary, and Colonel O'Brien, the secondary Secretary, have completed the official report of the proceedings of the Convention, and are now engaged in com- [illegible]

[illegible] his territorial command as he may select, appropriate to his duties; composed of the State of Minnesota and all of the Territories of Dacotah and Montana not in the Department of the Platte.

Department commanders now present are directed to forthwith exercise command over the forces falling within their new limits, and to continue to give attention to the necessities of the old or former territorial commands until officially notified that the new Department commanders have arrived and entered upon duty.

Commanders of Departments, Districts or military posts near the Department lines are instructed not to hesitate to cross such lines when the peace and safety of the country requires it, being always careful to report the necessity and reasons therefor, to the commander interested.

Major General George H. Thomas has issued an order, taking command of the Department of the Tennessee, and orders the arrangements of the districts in his command as follows:

District of the Cumberland, Major General George Stoneman commanding; Headquarters at Memphis, embracing the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

The Sub-District of the Kentucky—Brevet Major General Jeff. C. Davis, commanding; headquarters at Louisville; embracing the State of Kentucky.

The Sub-District of Tennessee—Brevet Major General Clinton B. Fisk, commanding; headquarters at Nashville, embracing the State of Tennessee.

The District of Mississippi—Major Gen. T. J. Wood, commanding; headquarters at Vicksburg; embracing the State of Mississippi.

The District of the Chattahoochee—Brevet Major Gen. C. R. Woods, commanding; headquarters at Macon; embracing the States of Alabama and Georgia.

The Sub-District of Alabama—Brevet Major General Wager Swayne; headquarters at Montgomery, Alabama.

The Sub-District of Georgia—Brevet Major General Davis Tillson; headquarters at Augusta, State of Georgia.

General Order No. 64 from the War Department announces the regulations which are adopted for carrying into effect the requirements of the act of Congress which provides for furnishing enlisted men of the army with tobacco. Plug tobacco only, and in grade not lower than the best navy plug, will be furnished when obtainable. Troops will be supplied once in each calendar month, and not more than sixteen ounces of tobacco per man per month will be supplied.

FENIAN PRISONERS.

The Department of State has been furnished with a list of persons who have been reported as having been confined under the *habeas corpus* suspension act of the present session of the parliament in Canada, and who have been bailed or have received permission to apply for bail, viz: Francis Lalor, David D. Hamill, John O'Rafferty, Patrick Bellew, Patrick McQuane, permission granted to apply for bail, but not yet taken advantage of; John Harpins, Kirkeimer, John Sheridan, Patrick Kelly, Patrick Katen, David Dunn, Thos. Dunn, Brennan, Healy, Patrick Walch, discharged on their own recognance [illegible]

THE FENIANS.

Address of General Sweeney.

No Intermeddling With Politics.

New York, August 20.—The following is the address of Gen. Sweeney to the Fenian Brotherhood concerning political complications:

To the Fenian Brotherhood:

The old and tried members of the Fenian Brotherhood regret to find that some political papers are endeavoring to make it appear that our organization is about to be used for party purposes in the approaching political campaign, and I cannot allow such an impression to go abroad without a protest on my part. The Fenian Brotherhood was established for the liberation of Ireland from a state of foreign misrule and subjugation, which for the continuation and intensity of its persecution has no parallel in history. While solely devoted to the grand object of their mission, the Fenian Brotherhood sympathize with every struggling nationality, and are ardent lovers of freedom for all men in every land. Two of the fundamental rules of the organization are that religious and political questions should be entirely excluded from their councils and it is owing chiefly to those wise provision that the Fenian Brotherhood, without the aid of a single dollar from any political party in the country, and in the face of the most fierce opposition, has spread its branches into every land, and has become the great power in America which it is to-day. While every citizen in his individual capacity has a right to vote as his judgment dictates, I apprehend that disruption, disaster and the utter blighting of all our hopes would be the result of turning the Fenian Brotherhood into a political organization at this juncture, although the attempts may be made by some ambitious men who must necessarily exercise influence in so wide-spread a combination. Still, I am sure the great majority of the Fenian Brotherhood are too devoted to the grand cause which their lives are pledged, to allow that cause to to be swallowed up in the vortex of American politics, or to permit themselves to be diverted for a single moment from the direct path which must eventually lead them to success. The Pittsburgh Congress, held in February, 1866, was very explicit in reference to the matter. In the sixth day's session, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Congress, in the name of the Fenian Brotherhood, in the most solemn and emphatic manner, disclaim any intention, desire or inclination to use the power of this organization for the purpose of influencing in any form party politics in America, such policy being utterly foreign to our aims, and repugnant to our patriotism, and those who would attempt to traffic in the sacred impulses of Irish hearts, deserve and should receive the scorn and detestation of all true men.

Whoever attempts to violate, abrogate, or [illegible]

THE CAMPAIGN

Grand Union Rally in Greensburg.

WESTMORELAND FOR GEARY AND THE UNION.

Death and Burial of the Democratic Party—Senator Bigham Pronounces the Funeral Oration—Hon. Jno. Covode Indorsed for Congress—Congressional Policy Indorsed—Speeches of Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, and Hon. Thos. J. Bigham, of Allegheny.

In pursuance of a call issued by the Republican Union Executive Committee of Westmoreland county, a grand mass meeting of the loyal men of that county was held yesterday in Greensburg. The Summer term of the Westmoreland County Court, which began its sessions in the forenoon, was terminated at one o'clock, P. M., at which time the court room was occupied and the day meeting organized.

The usual quiet of the village was materially disturbed by the enthusiasm which prevailed throughout the day. The principal thoroughfare was crowded with people from an early hour in the forenoon, and the fresh arrival of delegations from different and distant parts of the county, headed by bands of music, and with banners and national flags, gave the place an exceedingly animated appearance.

The vicinity of the Court House was packed with people long before the hour for organizing the meeting. Groups of men were collected on almost every street corner engaged in a discussion of the leading issues involved in the present political campaign. Flags were suspended across several of the principal streets, and a thorough Union sentiment was manifest everywhere in the village. In many instances business was temporarily suspended in order that a part of the day might be devoted to the grand rally for the cause of human freedom and the success of Union principles in old Westmoreland. The several trains arriving during the day brought large numbers from various parts of the Westmoreland Congressional District, as well as distinguished gentle- [illegible]

[illegible] very and the repudiation of the rebel debt. The South were citizens of the whole United States when they took up arms and committed treason. The logical consequence is they are traitors, (cheers) and for traitors there is a remedy. (Renewed cheers.) But the South now demands admission into the Union having complied with Mr. Johnson's conditions. We have a duty of almost infinite importance to perform just here. The policy of Congress is before us as opposed to that of Mr. Johnson. To Congress, as a part of the government, possessing the right and power to decide in this matter, we must give our countenance. [Cheers] The Democratic party used to say some things that were good, and when it was loyal, years ago, it embraced some of the best men of the country. But that party finds it convenient to deny at one time what it asserts at another. Mr. Clymer and his friends say it is an outrage to refuse the admission of the rebel States into the Union. But this same Clymer, in the Pennsylvania Senate, when a bill was up in reference to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, said that "any man who raises his hand against the Government has no right to its protection," and he was not therefore, opposed to the payment of loyal slave holders in the District, for the loss of their slaves. This language sounds queer, coming from a man like Hiester Clymer. And the Philadelphia Convention asserted that when rebels raise their arm against the Government, it has the undoubted right to deal, with them consistent with law. Senator Cowan was at one time one of the most radical among radicals. He favored hanging rebels for their treasonable acts. The speaker had no sympathy for those who looked upon a rebel as the equal of a loyal man who stood faithful to his government. He did not believe that the one was as good as the other; nor were the States who went out of the Union as sound as old Pennsylvania, which not only remained steadfast, but sent her 200,000 sons to the seat of war. [Cheers.] It was being urged that the radicals were sending the country to ruin and the conservatives wanted to save it. Where was the issue between them? Both have indorsed and recommended the Constitutional amendments. Simply in the policies of reconstruction as presented by the President and Congress.

Andrew Johnson is not the government, although his friends are trying to make it appear that he is. Congress is a part of the government and has rights which must be respected. The question is, whether President Johnson is wright or wrong. Wrong! By his own mouth we condemn him. The terms prescribed by him were not indorsed by his Convention at Philadelphia. He said the rebel debt *must* be repudiated, but the convention only said it ought to be repudiated. We want plain unmistakable talk in these days. But Congress has imposed terms. What are they? They consist in a series of amendments to the Constitution to which every friend of the country can assent. If we are a Government—if we have a right to one, then we have a right to enforce obedience to it. The right of Congress to deal with rebels must, can and will be asserted. [Cheers.] Anything else than this would be anarchy. No government can long exist that neglects to do justice on all occasions and under all circumstances. Congress proposes that all persons born on our soil, or naturalized, are citizens of the United [illegible]

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

GENERAL LOGAN'S SPEECH.

We offer no apology—none is needed—for occupying so much of the space to-day with the great speech of Major General JOHN A. LOGAN, delivered in Chicago on the evening of the 14th inst. It is a masterly presentation and review of the issue now before the country, and cannot fail to exert a permanent influence wherever it is read.

THE PRESIDENT REVOLUTIONARY.

Not to allude to the general tone of the President's address to the Committee of the Philadelphia Convention we may say there is one passage so manifestly revolutionary, which betrays such a world of mischief behind it, that loyal men cannot read it and not be moved with the gravest apprehensions. The passage alluded to is as follows:

"We have witnessed in one department of Government every effort, as it were, to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony in the Union. *We have seen hanging upon the verge of the Government, as it were, a body called, or which assumed to be, the Congress of the United States, and, in fact, a Congress of only part of the States.* We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union, when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion, and to make a disruption of the States inevitable."

It has been charged that the President meditates the revolutionary purpose of recognizing the members and Senators from the South with those from the North acting with them, as the only real Congress of the country, and with them proceeding to administer the Government. This intention, which if put in practice would instantly precipitate the country into a bloody revolution, has been charged upon the President and his no less desperate advisers; and although it has been denied, the language quoted above, if it bears any significance at all, certainly goes far to confirm the belief that the President is prepared to go to that extreme. If the passage means not that, what meaning shall we attach to it? The words are too important, too full of meaning, too pregnant with purpose to be accidental, and without significance—and they are too direct, too well selected, to mean anything else than that the present Congress is irregular, and all its proceedings null and void. If the President's words are intended to convey any idea or purpose whatever, it is this and all of it. There is—there can be—no half way in it. It is or it is not a Congress—its acts are or are not valid and not to be questioned. The President employs language artfully chosen, to create the fatal doubt, *the foreshadowing of the next step, which can be nothing less than the open repudiation of Congress and its acts.*

We have seen the President going from bad to worse. This has been one of the notable features of his course since he broke from his party and turned against its principles. Impelled by passion, ambition, or some other not less reprehensible motive, he has gone from one extreme to another, at every step losing supporters he might have retained, until he has proceeded to an extent and reached a point where it would not be doing him injustice to expect almost anything of him.

It is true the President, time and again, by approving its acts, has recognized Congress as regular, and has never before intimated the contrary idea,—so that to repudiate it now would be not only revolutionary, but inconsistent. But did he not denounce treason, promise to make it odious, and punish traitors? The man that can be revolutionary will care little for consistency. And the fact the President has acted with Congress affords no reason why he would not repudiate it at any moment passion, ambition, or whatever motive it is that sways him, bade him do it.

We cannot view this passage in the Presidential Address, nor the Address as a whole, without alarm; for it does plainly evince, if not an already matured revolutionary purpose, certainly the possibility of such a purpose. Taken in connection with the President's character, as it has been developed to the world within the last twelve months, the men into whose arms he has cast himself, his readiness for desperate extremes, and the influences which possess him, there certainly is reason enough why prudent men should be alarmed, and prepare for the worst.

THEIR PROFESSIONS AND THEIR ACTS.

The Southern delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and the Convention itself, affirmed that the Southern people accept the verdict of the war—that they are truly loyal and worthy of being received into full communion in the Union family. Now let them prove it by their conduct—by abstaining from lawlessness and from persecuting Union men—by acts only that are consistent with their professions. By such a course only will the country be convinced; and in this way the "National Union Party" can if they will break down all opposition and firmly establish themselves. But so long as almost the entire military force of the country is barely sufficient to maintain order—so long as the prevailing regret in the South is the rebellion did not succeed, coupled with the threat to renew the conflict,—so long as the Southern heart worships supremely JEFFERSON DAVIS, and so long as General LEE is regarded as worthy of their idolatry—so long as scenes and outbreaks like that which drenched New Orleans with blood,—more especially so long as Union men are compelled to flee from the South on account of their faith—so long as these things exist, all professions will be idle, a delusion and a snare. The sooner the South and its Northern friends understand this and act upon it, the better will it be for them and the country.

SOMETHING TO BE REFORMED.

The practice of announcing speakers in connection with public meetings without authority, sometimes with the knowledge that they will not be present, is injurious to the cause intended to be promoted, and reprehensible in whatever light the subject is viewed. A list of "distinguished speakers" is appended to nearly every call, not more than one or two of whom—and they, perhaps, the least "distinguished"—have been consulted, or are expected to be present. So often have been these disappointments, all such announcements are generally distrusted. Even when, in good faith, really distinguished speakers are announced, the announcement fails to attract as it should, because there is no means of distinguishing the real from the bogus—bogus being the rule.

It strikes us that herein there is something worthy the attention of committees, who, we perceive, have already commenced doing things on the old hap-hazard, unauthorized plan. No speaker should be promised without a reasonable probability that the promise will be redeemed; and the practice of appending names purely for effect, should be given up, for it is a fraud which cannot be palliated. Let us have genuine announcements. When it comes to be understood none others will be put forth, the meetings will be better attended, and none of the natural effects of disappointment, so frequently seen, will be felt.

CHURCH AND PEOPLE IN ENGLAND.

The political, social and religious aspects of England at the present day constitute a problem of exceeding interest. Reform demonstrations, with all their wild turbulence and still wilder talk, growing indifference to Sabbath observance, and a growing disposition towards what the evangelical party would call Sabbath desecration; all these things, supplemented by a growing interest in the utterances of the extreme rationalists of the age, indicate, perhaps, that the time is not far distant when the old barricades must in many instances be broken down and new structures, more in conformity with the spirit of the age, raised in their stead. The Church of England, all-powerful once, has lost its hold upon the minds of the people, and seems, under the action of the two opposing tendencies, the Papist and the Rational, to be busily engaged in the not very pleasing act of digging its own grave. The masses of the population of England at the present day do not want the church. The Metodist exhorter and the Rationalistic nothing, with their intense earnestness and rough eloquence, are at any time much more to their taste. The Earl of SHAFTSBURY may well whine in his orthodox style over the everlasting loss of men's souls and the yearly increasing overplus to the credit of his Satanic Majesty. The aspect of a Church Establishment in Ireland, swallowing the revenues, feeding and pampering fat, lazy priests, is so thoroughly in contradiction to every known principle of justice that the wonder is that the monstrosity should have been allowed to exist so long. The connection of Church and State is a connection never meant so far as we can see, to exist at all, and though impressed with this belief, we confidently look forward to the time when any such connection now existing shall in the natural course of things be dissolved. No right-minded man can consider the question of the Irish Establishment without (figuratively speaking) feeling for the handle of his sword.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Starkweather, the murderer, was executed at Hartford on the 17th. Among the applicants for admission to the scene was one man who seemed to feel hurt at the refusal. He said he thought he was entitled to see the prisoner hung. "What is your name?" asked the Sheriff. "My name is ——, and I live in Manchester. I lay four months suffering in consequence of being poisoned by that scoundrel, and I think I've a right to see him hung." "You are right," said the Sheriff, "you shall have a ticket."

Female physicians are hereafter to be known in England. At the St. Mary's Dispensary for Women and Children, in Marylebone, the office of general medical attendant is exercised by Miss Elizabeth Garrett. The lady is the first legally qualified female medical practitioner that England has produced.

The immense extension lately taken by the new buildings in Paris, and the embellishment of the capital, gives rise yearly, it appears, to a great number of fatal accidents by falls from scaffolding and other similar incidents, and also leaves a large number of the work people so employed maimed or mutilated for life. The first category of accidents leaves of course widows and families to be provided for, and the second, invalids. The letter of the Emperor relates to the disposition of a fund already provided for the relief of such sufferers, by the imposition of a tax of one per cent. upon the cost of the public works voted for Paris. To this he proposes to add an equal per centage, levied upon the price of all other public works, executed either by the State, the Department and Communes. Besides these resources, a small annual assurance is to be required from the working classes themselves, to promote among them, the Emperor says, a spirit of providence and forethought.

The dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery, which was to have taken place on the 16th of September, has been postponed one year in consequence of inability to have the necessary arrangements completed in season for the coming anniversary.

Another invention, of the highest importance, has been made by an Italian, Muratory. It consists in making every kind of cloth and stuff shot-proof. The artillery committee, appointed to examine the merits of the new invention, has made all kinds of experiments to try the same, and the result has surpassed all anticipations. Mr. Muratory has been received by the Emperor in special audience, which was also attended by the Secretary of War.

The Florence, Alabama, *Journal* learns that nearly everything in the shape of vegetation is being destroyed by grasshoppers, on a portion of the farms about eight miles west of that place. The corn and cotton are being considerably damaged; the corn blades are almost entirely destroyed.

PERSONAL.

—There is said to be a great pressure of applications from journalists and others, to accompany the President on his Chicago journey; but it is announced that this is a private party, that only the cabinet and special friends will be permitted on the special trains, and that all others must go by the ordinary means of transportation.

—The clerical and papal party in France has just sustained a rattling defeat in the person of M. de Falour, the most popular and liberal of its members. Yet, notwithstanding these latter advantages and the personal esteem he enjoyed, he has been beaten by a majority of 18,000 to 9,000 in a contest with a Government candidate; and that, too, in Brittany.

—Mr. Silas D. Childs, of Utica, recently deceased, has left by his will substantial legacies to several different objects, among which is the sum of $25,000 to Hamilton College to endow a new professorship, and $25,000 to the Utica Orphan Asylum.

—Bishop Bedell of Ohio has arrived in France, and is to go for a time among the mountains of Switzerland, for his health.

—It seems that the South Carolina and Massachusetts delegates were not the only men who moved about in the Philadelphia Convention arm-in-arm. A correspondent relates the following instance of extremes in living contact: It is stated that Theodore Tilton, of the *Independent*, who has a reporter's seat in the Convention, called upon Mr. Vallandigham, and indulged in a very friendly conversation. Afterwards, these happy representatives of political extremes went arm-in-arm to the headquarters of the Louisiana Delegation, and remained for some time with their Southern friends.

—A Paris letter says: "Transport ships are preparing to bring the French troops back both from Rome and Mexico. The French are stupefied at this new, strange policy. Time will show whether it is meant in good faith or not. But that is sure, the public has no faith in it, and awaits in anxious suspense and ill disguised dissatisfaction the further denouement of the grand European drama."

—A poor young man named Judah Manheim, living at Natchez, Miss., has recently become possessed of a fortune of half a million. A letter from Natchez says: "He came here without one cent of money about one month ago. It appears that during the war he did a great many favors for an old man from England, who was on a visit to this country, and since the man has gone home he has been taken sick and died, and in his will he leaves this young man, Manheim, a fortune of five hundred thousand dollars. The young man leaves here in a few days for Liverpool to get his money."

SEA VOYAGES.—The London Railway *Journal* says that the sea voyage between England and France is the great obstacle to travel between the two countries. It discovers that the sea divides and does not unite people. We quote: "While the number of travelers over English lines amount to about nine times the population of the country, the number of passengers fluctuating between London and Paris is scarcely half a million a year, or less than one-tenth of the population of the two cities. That it is the salt water and nothing else that keeps down the locomotion is pretty well proved by the fact that about four-fifths of the number of voyagers who venture across the Channel select the narrowest part of sea, although the route is the dearest and by no means the prettiest. There are five gates leading to Paris—namely: Bologne, Calais, Dieppe, Havre, and Dunkirk. Out of every 100 travelers, 45 go by way of Bologne, 38 by Calais, 12 by Dieppe, 4 by Havre, and 1 by Dunkirk. We may be sure the 83 per cent. who go by Bologne and Calais, have pondered deeply over the value of the 'short-sea passage,' as set forth in the advertisements."

GREAT ADMIRALTY FRAUDS IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* discloses some facts in relation to the admiralty frauds in England. He says: "A Mr. Seely has just been showing up in Parliament some of the great frauds committed in the Admiralty department of this country. His statements are very damaging in some quarters and have made a great shaking in high places. He shows that in the exciting state of things work costs twice as much if done in one navy yard as it does in another, although there is not the shadow of a reason why there should be any difference; and that it costs twice as much in some cases three times as much to repair boats and ships as it does to build new ones. No one attempts to answer him, and the whole Navy Department is put to open shame. Never has such a system of frauds been shown up as Mr. Seely has done. We think our reputation bad enough, but no jobbing in the United States has equalled that under the Admiralty of Great Britain."

VERY PLEASANT.—A correspondent of the Boston *Post*, writing from an interior town in Vermont, says: The bees have made their honey, the birds have built their nests, brooded and parted with their young. The young blossoms have grown into ripening fruit, the farmer has gathered his grass and his grain; the children have forsaken their summer sports, and are again at school; the mountain, the valley, and the stream have tasted the early and the later rains, and greeted and gratified their whilom friends; every tree has been vocal with some wild bird's song; summer has adorned all nature in beautiful attire, and the Creator has smiled upon all His works. Vermont is beautiful, her people are happy, and the many strangers within her gates, forgetting all care and all toil, are contented and glad.

THE ISSUE.

Great Speech of General Logan.

At Chicago, Tuesday Evening, August 14.

Major General John A. Logan had an enthusiastic reception at the Opera House, in Chicago, on the evening of the 14th instant. After the usual preliminaries, he spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I tender you my sincere thanks for the manner in which I have been received in the city of Chicago by its citizens. It is not altogether a compliment to myself. I am not vain enough so to consider it; but a compliment to the principles enunciated in the platform of that party which has placed me upon its ticket for Congressman at large.

I look upon this as a great ground swell among the people in this part of the country, showing a true, pure and patriotic devotion to loyal sentiment and to the true interests of the nation, and that treason has no interest in the hearts of the people of the great city of Chicago. [Applause.]

On occasions of this kind we can better judge the feelings of the people in reference to the questions that are presented before the country, by the manner of their assembling together, by the interest they seem to take. And in discussing the questions that are presented by the parties of the country to the people for their decision, I hope that I may be able to make myself understood; and that I may be able to present to this audience these questions in a fair, just, and proper manner, so that they themselves, as well as I, may judge as to the right, and when we once form judgment as to the right, it then becomes, as is well known, our duty to perform it, and act in accordance with that judgment.

There never has been a time when the questions presented to the people by the political parties of the country were more easily understood than those that are now to be submitted, if they properly investigate and attempt to understand them.

The question that we have to decide at the November election is nothing less than the great question we have been battling for—the great issue we have been battling for for the last five years [cheers]—a question that the loyal people of the United States in their dreams, in their hopes, and in their beliefs thought—this great question of liberty, of freedom, of the rights of the loyal people of this country, and of the forfeiture of the rights of traitors in this land [cheers]—this great question they thought had been settled by force of arms. We had thought this question had been submitted to the people of this country and decided by wager of battle. We had flattered ourselves that those great questions that we were battling for in this country were forever settled, and would forever sleep in silence. But for some reason unknown to me, and I presume unknown to you, the same questions are now presented in a different form. Heretofore they were presented to you by men in arms battling against the flag of the country, trampling the Constitution under foot, defying the authority of the people of the United States of America. They were presented by armies in battle by men associating themselves together, forming what they called a government, and for the purpose of its destruction, for the purpose of establishing a form of government to their own tastes and their own notions, and intended for the destruction of this mighty fabric.

The manner in which it is presented to us is different. Then it was presented in the shape of battle in the shape of war. But it is presented now as a political question for us to decide at the polls—for you and I to discuss, and for you and I to decide.

It sometimes is well enough for us to inquire, How did this question again get before the people? We had fought for four years for this great principle of liberty and the integrity of the whole Union; we had fought against the right of secession, against treason and rebellion in this land—for the purpose of showing that the men of this country must be obedient to law, must observe the Constitution, and must bow down to the mandates of the majority and the will of the people of this great and mighty Republic. [Cheers.] And, too, as I remarked, according to the laws as we interpret them and the Constitution of the country, those who raised the arm of rebellion against the Union ought to be deprived of every right, both civil and political, that they enjoyed under the Constitution and the laws of the land. And why, my friends? By their act of treason, and by the crimes that are embodied within that act of treason itself, they have not only forfeited their civil and political rights—all the rights that pertain to the people—but, having done that, they could set up no claim to participate in the affairs of government, nor could they exercise any right, civil or political, except such rights as the people of the United States in their estimation should decide to confer upon them, through their representatives, at the proper time. If they decide to reclothe, to rehabilitate them, to reconfer upon them these rights, why it is within the magnanimity of the people of the United States, and not under the justice or discretion of those men who fought against the Government, and thereby forfeited their rights. [Cheers.]

Having been taught this, and learned it, having fought for it, and won the battle; having fought for the country and saved it; having fought for the preservation of the Union, and not only saved it but planted it proudly and defiantly in every town, hamlet and village, on every hill top and on every plain, from the lakes in the North to the Gulf in the South, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean; the men who had done this—who had performed this great duty required at their hands towards the Government of the United States—they, when this duty was performed to the Government, had placed in their hands the right, and the only right to decide in reference to this question and to dispose of it. [Cheers.]

But, unfortunately for the people of this country, in the selection of candidate for President and Vice President, at the last election, we selected a man and placed him upon the ticket, who was elected Vice President. He became President—and now is the accidental President, made so not by the will or the wish or the desire of the loyal people of the United States of America, but made so by the hand of treason, which lifted its bloody dagger for the purpose of destroying the life of this great nation. By that act and that unfortunate occurrence, this apostate was placed in the Presidential chair. [Cheers.] He is an accidental President, and an apostate to the people who placed him in the chair. [Cheers.] He is an apostate Judas to the Constitution of the United States, who had kissed the cheek of liberty that he might betray her into the hands of treason. [Prolonged cheers.] He has presented to this country an issue for you, and I, and the people of this country, to decide. He has again presented the issue that we had thought forever decided and settled; and inasmuch as we have had the power to settle it by our own strong arms, by our own will, by our own power, and by our own strength, we will again settle it by that same will, that same power, and that same strength, and we will make it manifest so that the issue will remain settled forever. [Cheers.]

We remember that during the bloody tragedy that was being enacted before the eyes of the civilized world, this man declared that traitors must be impoverished; that their lands must be distributed among the loyal. He declared, too, that loyalty itself did not reside in the heart and mind of the white man, but in the State of Tennessee, at his home in Nashville, he declared that it lived in the bosom of each and every man that loved his country, no matter what his complexion, or station, or situation in life was. [Cheers.] He declared, further, that he would be the Moses of the unfortunate men [laughter] who had their limbs hung by the chains of slavery for centuries gone by; that as their Moses he would lead them through the Red Sea of their trials and tribulations until they should be placed in a land of safety—in a land of universal liberty—where they themselves might enjoy the privileges and rights of citizens—the same rights before the law as anybody else; that he himself would take upon himself to perform that great, gigantic job—if you might call it so—or act, which is a preferable word; that he would take this duty, it being incumbent upon some man in the United States, and he would assume to do it on his own part.

But it seems to me methinks, sometimes, instead of finding this man at the head of the unfortunate children, and leading them out from under the bondage of their tyrants and oppressors, that he has missed his road, and to-day he is found at the head of the rebel hordes that have been lashed until they laid down their arms and were willing to beg for mercy, and he has attempted to lead them to the promised land. [Cheers.]

When he was sworn in as President of the United States in place of that man whose memory will ever live in the minds and hearts of the people of the United States [cheers], and in the hearts of the people of all civilized and christianized countries—a man of gigantic intellect, a man of great heart; the man who compassed all that was necessary for man to do by his great mind; who understood the wants of the people, the institutions of the people; the man who understood what loyalty meant, what treason was; the man who could interpret the laws and Constitution correctly, and had the nerve to execute and see that they were faithfully carried out; the man who, when the whole country stood in awe and trembled before the mighty hosts of this rebellion, when the whole country seemed as though they were willing to give up the struggle and strike for peace—I mistake, not the whole country, but a great portion of the people, enough to have alarmed almost every man,—this man had faith in the flag of the country; he had faith in the Constitution; he had faith in God, and believed that in His providence all things would be brought about in the right way, treason would finally be crushed, and loyalty would finally triumph. [Applause.] But when he passed from the stage of action, and this man took the oath of office, he said, in a little speech that he made then, that treason must be made odious and traitors must be punished. Well, I do not understand what he meant by that. I do know what I would mean if I had the power to say that treason must be made odious and traitors must be punished. I know what you would mean, but what he meant I cannot divine.

If we were to have the power to-night to say "treason must be made odious," what would we mean? We would mean that it must be banished; that it must be marked so it would become hated and despised, not only by the people of this great Republic, but by the whole civilized world. That would be what we would mean by making it "odious." When we would say that traitors should be punished, what would we mean by that? We would mean that they must receive the punishment the law itself prescribes they shall receive. What is that, according to the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the land? If a man commits treason against the Government of the United States he forfeits his life. This is the punishment for treason we mean in regard to [cheers] the men we intend to punish as an example for the rest; that they have forfeited their lives, and that they must pay that forfeit in order to satisfy the law, in order to satisfy the people. [Applause.]

What has he done to make treason odious? Has he put a mark upon treason in this land? Has he stretched out his hand to the poor loyal man of the South and said, "Come up a little higher," and at the same time turned upon traitors, and said, "Sir, you must go back a little further." Has he done that? No, instead of that he has given the traitor his hand, and he has raised him up a little higher, and he has attempted to sink loyal men lower in the scale of the estimation of the country. That is the manner in which he has punished treason. He has punished it by turning out this man, C. C. Clay, for whom he offered $25,000 or $30,000 reward, in order that he might be punished for complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and he walks through the land a paroled man, at liberty to go where he pleases. So he has with the others that have been arrested and put in prison. Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederate States, instead of living in Fort Lafayette, where he ought to be [cheers], is to-day, or was a few days before the adjournment of Congress, in Washington City with a pardon in one pocket and a certificate of election in another, claiming a seat in the United States Senate. We find he has punished treason in the State of Mississippi, and how has it been done? By allowing people to elect a rebel general Governor of the State, and as soon as he was elected he pardoned him so that he might take the office. The people did elect a rebel general Governor, and as soon as he was elected the President pardoned him so that he might take the office. So it has been in each and every one of the States that were in rebellion; as fast as they elected a rebel to office as Governor he sent them their pardons, so that they might accept the office and perform the duties of the same. That is the manner in which treason has been made odious by this man. Can you point your finger to a loyal man that has been placed in the Gubernatorial chair in one of the nine States, taking Arkansas and Tennessee as exceptions; but in the other States can you point your finger to a solitary man who is loyal that has been placed in any of those positions? Not one. And why? Because Mr. Johnson's conduct has been of such a character that loyalty was at a discount, and treason at a premium. [Assent.]

He then presented us this issue. The rebels during this war claimed,—or at the time this rebellion ceased,—claimed that in law they had forfeited no rights; that they were citizens of the United States as much as they ever were. At the time this rebellion was crushed; at the time of the surrender of Robert E. Lee to Gen. Grant; at the time of the surrender of Joseph E. Johnston with his whole army to Gen. Sherman, we looked along this broad land and believed that this rebellion was over, and that treason was crushed for ever in this land, and that loyalty had control and charge of the affairs of this nation. What did we find then? We found a condition of things as I have remarked before. If we only reflect and have our attention called to the time of the surrender of Joseph E. Johnston and his rebel army to Gen. Sherman, we remember that Gen. Johnston and Gen. Sherman made what was called a convention, they made an agreement. By that agreement Gen. Sherman was to recognize or was to permit the Governors of these rebel States to take the oath of allegiance or the oath under the Constitution of the United States, and continue in office by changing the form of the State Government from that of rebel to that of the United States Government. It was sent to the President of the United States and his Cabinet for their assent. You all very well remember the manner in which that agreement between General Sherman and Mr. Johnston of the rebel army was treated. How was it treated? Mr. Johnson, as President, and his whole Cabinet, decided that it was a recognition of traitors; that it was putting traitors in office, that it was making treason respectable, and Mr. Johnson said "that treason" must be made odious, and traitors must be punished; and that traitors must not occupy front seats as they were about to do in this agreement between General Sherman and Mr. Johnston. They repudiated this agreement. They published General Sherman—a gallant officer and soldier he is, too,—in every paper almost from one end of this land to the other, that they could not tell whether Gen. Sherman had surrendered to Johnston or Johnston had surrendered to Sherman.

That was the statement made public everywhere, and believed by everybody. Well, I must confess that there were very few loyal men in this country that were willing to indorse that agreement. This is all true, but at the same time their unwillingness to indorse it was not because it was made by General Sherman, but they would not have been willing to indorse it had it been made by President Johnson, or President Lincoln, or President anybody. [Applause.]

Why is it that they refused to indorse that agreement? Yet in a few weeks afterward Mr. Johnson turns right round and befriends the very same class of men that General Sherman was going to recognize as Governors of these different States. He turns right round and commences pardoning these men and allowing them to be put into office. He takes the State Governments and pretends to organize them, and then turns them over to the traitors and rebels in the land, so that they might pursue their bloody deeds and may gloat as much as they are minded to with their fiendishness upon Union white men and Union black men throughout the land.

He goes further than that, for he organizes these State Governments, or pretends to organize them, though I contend that he had no authority for it. He did it, and inasmuch as a part of it was recognized by the Congress of the United States, afterward, we have no right to complain of it, and are willing to admit that probably it was well enough, inasmuch as it had gone so far. At least the Congress of the United States were willing to accept such portions as they thought to be correct and right. I think in their judgment they did the best they could, and in my judgment it was the best that could be done at that time under the circumstances.

We find, however, the President of the United States going on in the same line and in the same manner that he had followed out with General Sherman, until finally and at last he presented to the country this proposition: He says to the country that the people of the Southern States are entitled to be represented in the Congress of the United States. He says to the Congress of the United States, "These people have elected their Representatives to Congress, and you must admit them." He says to the people of the United States, "These people are as much entitled to their rights under the Constitution as you are;" and he says to you and I, "These people are loyal people, these people are doing no wrong." He says they are guilty of no crime. They have been guilty of a crime, but now they are loyal and entitled to the same rights, civil and political, as you and I are entitled to, and they must be represented in the Congress of the United States.

But he says that they must send loyal men, and you must admit these loyal men. Then they send such men as Orr, of South Carolina, one of the rebel Representatives in the Confederate Congress. They put in as Governor of Mississippi such a man as those I mentioned a while ago, one who had been a leader of the rebel armies. They sent no man to Congress from those nine States that had not been in the rebel armies or the rebel Congress, or in full sympathy with the rebel army and the rebellion during this war, and yet Mr. Johnson says that these Representatives must be admitted into the Congress of the United States.

Now, my fellow citizens, that is the issue that he presents to the country. We take the opposite ground. We take issue with Mr. Johnson and his Copperhead allies, and we say to him, "Sir, you are President, we will acknowledge; you have been made so not by our choice, but yet you are so; but although you are President, you are not the judge and jury too of this question. [Applause.] The people of this country have somewhat to say in the settlement of these questions. But you, sir, as President, have a duty to perform, and when you go outside of that we will let you know that we make Presidents and unmake them too."

We take issue with him, as I remarked. We say this, that traitors have forfeited their rights, and we intend to say when we get ready as to whether they shall have these rights returned to them or not. [Applause.] We intend to decide these questions for ourselves, in our own way, and we do not propose that the President and his rebel associates shall decide them for us. [Applause.] We maintain this to be the correct principle. We say to Mr. Johnson: "Sir, your theory is not correct. Your doctrine of taxation without representation is correct in one sense, but not when it applies to these people. They withdrew their representation from the Congress of the United States without our consent, but by their own, and when they come back it shall be by our consent and their own too." [Applause.]

We say to this President and his allies, "We fought this war upon the theory I have stated, that this Union could not be dissolved; that the loyal people of the United States intended to maintain the Constitution and the Union; they intended to put down this rebellion, and, having put it down, they intend that these men who have committed treason against the Government shall be placed in that position, political and civil, in this country, that the Constitution and the laws of the land place them in—that is, that they have forfeited their rights, and these rights shall remain forfeited until we, the people of the United States, shall determine what rights shall be cast upon them again, and when." [Applause.]

In forfeiting these rights they forfeited the right of representation, the same as any other right that they had. Having forfeited that right, and the majority of the people of those States having committed treason, thereby forfeiting their rights, civil and political—forfeited their lives, too, if we were minded to take them from them—they are not entitled to be represented at all in the Congress of the United States unless we determine the fact first and say whether they shall.

The theory of the President is well enough when he says loyal men must be Representatives in Congress. That is right. But when he asks himself the question who are to elect these loyal men, how they are to be elected, by whom, and in what manner, he had better ask himself first, whether these people have a right to be represented either by loyal or disloyal men. The question is not, who shall represent them, but whether they are entitled to any representation whatever. We say they are not, until we decide that question, and that they are not to decide.

Well, but some of these Copperheads of this country say, It is very hard. Why, what did Governor Orr of South Carolina say over here at this strange gathering that is being brought together in Philadelphia, where that quiet old Quaker city is being disturbed by the discordant elements that are brought together there, Johnsonites, rebelites, Copperheads, and forfeited Republicans—is not that a good word to use for them?—and I do not know what else come together? It is a curious mixture it is true. It reminds me a good deal of what they call a happy family at a circus [laughter] where we find the monkeys, and the chickens, and the coon, and the possum, and the bear, and everything else, all in one cage. Well, you wonder why the bear don't eat up the chickens, and the coon don't bite the possum, and the monkey don't fight the cats, and the cats don't fight the rats, and all that sort of thing; and if you ask the question why the ring master will tell you that he arranges that matter. [Laughter.] This man, Governor Orr of South Carolina, as soon as he leaves the rebel Congress becomes a candidate for Governor, and the people down there elect him, and he gets to be Governor of the great State of South Carolina; and this State, that has a white population of 290,000 and has 400,000 negroes, sends Governor Orr to the Philadelphia circus, or convention, I think they call it. He makes a speech there, and he talks to the people of Pennsylvania. He says that he hopes that the loyal people of Pennsylvania will decide at the election that these loyal people in the South shall be admitted into Congress, he being one of them. Loyal men! Why, sir, these loyal men that have been elected to the Congress of the United States from the South, go there, not for the purpose of creating a disturbance or doing any wrong, but for the purpose of aiding the people of the North in making laws such as will be beneficial to all classes of this country. Why, he has got to be very patriotic. They stayed out of Congress for four years, I suppose on account of their loyalty. [Laughter.] They withdrew on their own accord, set up another Congress, and undertook to make laws for a few people down South. We went to work and licked them for that [cheers] and after we have done that they propose now, at one stride, to just step out of the rebel Congress into our Congress, or out of the rebel army into our Congress. They just lay down the gun and march into Congress to help us loyal people make laws for the benefit of the whole people. [Laughter.]

Well, I can tell Mr. Orr that we made very good laws for four years without his assistance. We carried on this war without his help. We taxed ourselves for the purpose of increasing our revenues. To prosecute the war we taxed ourselves. We levied, collected, and disbursed the taxes ourselves. We purchased our own arms, our own munitions of war, furnished our own soldiers, did our own legislating without any of their help; and when we want their help we will give them due notice, that they may govern themselves accordingly.

No, sir. We proposed, as I remarked, to reorganize these States upon a proper basis; not according to the dictation of any President, nor according to the dictation of Robert E. Lee, or Mr. Orr, or Mr. A. H. Stephens or any other man belonging to these rebel hordes. We do not propose to ask them how it shall be done, or the manner in which we shall perform our duty towards this whole country.

Sir, when such men as Lee and Beauregard, and that class of gentlemen, come forward now and dictate to the loyal men of this country the manner in which these State Governments shall be restored to their proper relations to the Government, we say to them: "Mr. Lee, and Mr. Beauregard, and Mr. Maury, and all the rest of you men who belonged to the army and navy of the United States at the time this rebellion commenced, you were educated at the charity school of this Government, you took the oath to bear true allegiance to the country, threw down your swords and took up arms in defense of and in prosecution of treason against the Government that had taken you, when children, and raised you at its own charity school. Not only that, Mr. Lee, but in your elaborate mansion that you had across the Potomac there was not a spear of grass that received nutriment, or a flower that blushed in your gardens, but what was watered day by day by the tribute of the Treasury of the United States of America."

If it was left to me, I would say, "Take what the Government has given you. We cannot take it back. Keep your own consciences. I am sure they goad you well. Reflect upon the blackness of your deeds. Let your own mind be constantly upon the manner in which you have performed the duty which you owed to the Government, and that you owed yourselves. Enjoy what you have done; that is sufficient for your reflections so long as you shall live. But you shall be branded, so that the least prattling child in this land, as you pass by, would point his finger at you and say, there is Robert E. Lee, who bears the mark of treason upon his brow as conspicuously as Cain did the one given him because he slew his brother."

As to the men who were not army officers, but who were members of Congress and leaders in the rebellion, we say the same thing. We say: Gentlemen, according to your own deeds have you been judged, and the decision has been against you. It is the verdict of the people. It is your own act. You may pass free through the world until your time shall come to be called hence, but during that time you may have this consoling reflection, if it is any consolation to you, that your own hands were reddened by the blood of your own brethren for the purpose of destroying this country, and that you yourselves have written in blood the verdict against you, and that verdict is that this mark of treason shall remain upon you so long as you live, and never again shall you be intrusted with public or political trust by the people of the United States Government. That belongs to loyal men, not to you.

Then, my fellow-countrymen, we presented the issue on our side in the form of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Congress of the United States have examined this question for some eight months—and they did wisely to deliberate in reference to it—have presented, according to the forms of the Constitution, a proposition for its own amendment. That proposition, when it becomes a part of the Constitution, is the fixed law of the land. The bare majorities of Congress cannot repeal it. No President can veto it or revoke it. It becomes then a part of the law he has sworn to support, that he has sworn to execute and maintain, and the cold veto power cannot then be employed by the hand of the man who is so faithful to the exercise of that power which is delegated to him.

What are these propositions? The first one is, that all persons born in this country, except Indians not tax-payers, shall be citizens of the United States, as well as those born in foreign lands who come here and take the oath of allegiance. We are all citizens. A citizen is entitled to certain privileges and rights. Those rights are called civil rights. Certain other rights can be conferred upon them, called political rights. This fact of being a citizen gives him the right of free locomotion, to own property, to sue and be sued, and have his rights decided the same as anybody else in this country. I believe there is no man in this country who lives and is a man of proper feeling, who would object to any man (no matter what his color might be,) woman or child, being a citizen of the United States, and having a right to claim that protection of that starry old emblem of the unity of our great and glorious country. [Cheers.]

This first section of this amendment confers this right upon the people, except upon Indians not paying taxes. And now it does seem to me that a man who could in his heart say that a poor man, because he was a colored man, that served faithfully in the army of the United States, should never be called a citizen; should never have the right to go into the courts of his country and there contend for his rights as other men; should never enjoy the privilege of going from one State to another; should never have the privilege of collecting his debts; should never have the security of life or the protection of his property and the rights that are cast upon a citizen by his merely being a citizen. The man who would refuse that to one who had sustained the flag and the Constitution of the country—that man is fitted for an association of traitors, with Andrew Johnson at its head. [Cheers.]

The next proposition in this amendment to the Constitution of the United States is this: It is equalizing the representation between the different States. According to our present basis of representation, each State is now entitled to representatives according to its population, counting one member to every 125,000 voters. That is the number, I believe, Judge Trumbull? [A little over that, I believe.] Well, we will say over that. I think it is a little something over, but say upon that basis, they, the rebels, have gained, in their representation, by the rebellion. Because, while slavery existed, the slaves counted as only three-fifths. *Five* slaves counted as *three* white men in the basis of representation. But now, inasmuch as slavery is abolished, under the present law and under the present Constitution, unless that Constitution is changed, the representation is upon the whole population. The five slaves who counted only as three white men will now count as five white men. Now we propose to change that Constitution so as to make the representative basis equal.

But let us see how it will be done. In Illinois, in 1860, we had seventeen hundred thousand population, I believe. In South Carolina they had a little over seven hundred thousand population. In South Carolina, according to the basis of representation now, on that seven hundred thousand population, they would be entitled to six representatives in Congress. Take the seven hundred thousand of our population—don't count the seventeen hundred thousand, but count seven hundred thousand, so as to make us equal—how many representatives would that give us? It would give us six; and we would have six, and the State of South Carolina six. But out of our seven hundred thousand population they would all be white people. We only had seventeen thousand colored people in 1860, in the whole State of Illinois, out of nearly two millions of people. Our seven hundred thousand would be nearly all white men. Out of that take the voters—one voter to every five—and we would have twenty thousand voters to each hundred thousand of the population. Then, out of seven hundred thousand of population, we would have one hundred and forty thousand voters, because our people *all* vote—all the white people.

But in the State of South Carolina how would it be? In South Carolina they had over four hundred thousand blacks, and a little over two hundred thousand whites. Now, the blacks do not vote! Count your two hundred thousand whites over, and how many do you have? Counting, as before, twenty thousand voters to each one hundred thousand of their voting population, you would have forty thousand voters. They have, then, forty thousand voters in the State of South Carolina, and they would elect six Representatives to Congress. And Illinois would have one hundred and forty thousand voters, and would elect six Representatives in Congress. It would take then the votes of one hundred and forty thousand men—loyal men of the State of Illinois—to count for as much as the votes of forty thousand traitors in the State of South Carolina.

Now, tell me, where is the loyal man in this country, I don't care whether he calls himself a Democrat or a Republican if he means to be a loyal man, who will tell me he don't think his vote ought to count as much in electing members of Congress as the vote of a rebel in the State of South Carolina? If there is any Copperhead in the city of Chicago who says this, if he will own to being a traitor, I am perfectly willing he shall reconcile that to his own conscience. [Cheers.] And the man in this country who is opposed to this provision of the amendments of the Constitution, that man says by his opposition to it,—"I am not as good as a traitor." That is the reasoning, and they cannot get out of it; because, there is the proposition; there are the proofs. You take the census and examine it. There is the basis of representation. These are the facts. If the Democrats in this country think the rebels are so much better than they that it takes seven Democrats to make one rebel, we say that there are not Democrats enough in South Carolina to make one good loyal man in Illinois. [Cheers.] And we propose that the Constitution of the United States shall not be a slander for the Northern people. [Cheers.] It shall not stand there to say to us and to the loyal people of the country, You saved the country in its terrible trial! You have ever stood by the Constitution and the Union! You have sustained the flag! You have poured out your blood and treasure freely for the preservation of the Government! But, although you have done all that, yet you are not going to count as much as a traitor who sought to destroy the country, when you come to vote for member of Congress and when you come to have your votes in the Electoral College counted; when you come to have your votes counted for President of the United States. I know it would be a very nice thing at the next election, provided these States are allowed to vote. I don't know whether they will be or not. That is a question for Congress to determine, according to my judgment. They may be, and they may not be entitled. [Cheers.] But if they do have the opportunity of voting, why I suppose that those who are friends of the Copperheads, and friends of the rebels, and friends of the President, would like very well to count South Carolina six votes in the Electoral College, when, according to a fair count, she would be entitled to but two. I suppose Andy would like very well to count forty thousand rebel votes against one hundred and forty thousand loyal votes. I suppose he would be against the one hundred and forty thousand loyal votes. They would be against him. [Cheers.]

Now, this is the only reasoning there is about it. Every one knows there is no fairness in this species of representation as it exists now, and there is not a Democrat in this land that can deny it. There is no man can say it is just. He cannot do it in any community where the people have any sense of justice. He cannot say so. If he says he is opposed to this constitutional amendment, it is because he knows the loyal people of this country are more than the traitors, and they must count the rebels three times as much as they are, or else their cause is decided against them, and they go out of court. [Cheers.] Now, what are their reasons for opposing this amendment? How do they oppose it? Well, the President of the United States opposed it by saying, "Well, I don't think it is a good time to amend the Constitution just now." Well, just before a Presidential election perhaps it would not be, if he expected to be a candidate. It perhaps is so. [Cheers.] The rebels say, "Well, the Constitution is good enough for us as it is."

Well, I suppose that is a fact. One of the Cabinet said that the men who wanted to amend the Constitution were "Constitution tinkers," and all such talk as that. Well, now, that is the argument they make against these Constitutional amendments. They don't come up and face the matter and discuss it fairly, but they say this is no time to amend the Constitution of the United States—that we had better get through with our little troubles first, and then amend the Constitution of the United States. Why, my fellow countrymen, the way to get through this trouble is to amend the Constitution of the United States, and to amend the Constitution so that we shall never again have any troubles we have had during the past four years. [Cheers.] I want to know if there is a soldier in this house to-night [Cries, "Plenty of them"] who served four years for his country [Cries, "Plenty of them!" "Plenty of them!"] who is willing to admit for one moment that he shall not count as much as a traitor. [Cries, "Not one, not one."] I want to know who he is. If there was a soldier of that kind who served under me I want to see what kind of a looking man he is. [Cheers.] I know that no soldier served under me—and in this war I commanded over sixty odd thousand when it ended, as good men as ever shouldered muskets [cheers]—I know there is not one, I don't care who he is or what is name may be, who has not forgotten himself, who has not lost his manhood entirely, but what to-day can stand out boldly and defiantly before the country and before his God, and say I performed my duty to my country, and he who attempts to make a traitor to the land my equal in the Government, that man does me an injury that I can never forgive! [Prolonged applause.]

The next proposition or amendment to the Constitution that is proposed, is in reference to the leading rebels of the South holding office, either State or Federal, hereafter. It proves that no person who had taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward, I believe, voluntarily entered into this rebellion, or gave it aid, comfort, or assistance, shall ever hold office under the State or Federal authority. [A voice, "a righteous judgment."] Now, I want any man to tell me why he is opposed to this part of this constitutional amendment. Has a man by serving in the rebel army four years qualified himself to be an officer of the U. S. Government? It seems to me that that is a poor school to go to for the purpose of becoming qualified to be a member of Congress! I think so. Why then is it that our opponents defend him and say he is entitled to hold office—that he has a right to participate in the affairs of this Government? What has he done since this rebellion is over in order to give him a claim upon the people of the United States for this great trust that they are to impose upon him? Why, it does seem to me that the man who has been loyal throughout all this struggle is a better qualified man to hold the offices of the country than the man that has been a traitor throughout the struggle. [Cheers.] It seems to me so. We then propose to act according to the plan of Andrew Johnson when he said to the people of Tennessee that "None but loyal men shall vote, none but loyal men shall hold office." That is what he said. He said so to Governor Holden, of South Carolina, when he gave him his instructions—that none but men who had been loyal to the United States of America must be members of their State Convention.

He gave this kind of instructions, and we are willing to take that part of Andrew Johnson's platform to stand on. We propose to do it. We say none but the loyal in this land shall place their hands upon the Bibles of this Government again to take the oaths of office, or have charge of its affairs at any time. [Applause.]

But Mr. Orr says that "we loyal men," that is, we rebels who have become loyal very recently, that these men are to come forward to be placed in office. As I said in the commencement of these desultory remarks of mine, we believe this Government must be placed in the hands of the men who saved it—the civilians at home and the soldiers in the field. [Applause.] The people of this country shall be forever placed beyond the reach of traitors, or men who have conspired to destroy it. You have soldiers in the field, you have civilians at home, whom you can trust, you can always find soldiers you can trust. [Cheers.] We have plenty of loyal men, both civilians and soldiers, who did save the country once, and can save it again, at home and on the battle field. These are the men we propose to trust, and we propose by this constitutional amendment to say so to Jeff. Davis, and to Robert E. Lee, and Beauregard, and Alexander H. Stephens—the man that is put up by the Copperheads now-a-days as a man who is loyal to the Union of the United States. He is held up as a paragon of perfection—he is the man from whom you are to learn loyalty; the Vice President of the pretended Southern Confederacy; he and Toombs, Slidell, Mason, and Breckinridge, who was Vice President of this noble Government once—he who forfeited his oath, his life, and everything else, according to the laws of the land, and escaped from his country to be a man hated and despised in all the nations of the earth wherever he may go. And our Copperhead friends here say we must not place any restriction. There must be no conditions precedent. These men are loyal now. Why? Because they are not in rebellion. Why, they are obeying the laws just the same as anybody else. They are quiet, are they not? Yes, very quiet. Very quiet down in New Orleans a few days ago—quiet at Memphis; in quite a number of places they have been peaceable and quiet. They say they are not arming themselves against the Government now; they are not rebels now. They have laid down their arms; hence, they are civilians; they are citizens; they are loyal men because they obey the laws of the land. Well, you obey the laws of the land too. You are a loyal man without having been a rebel. You have been a loyal man all the time. You have obeyed the laws all the time, and I would like to ask some of these Copperhead friends this question: Suppose a man steals a horse to-day and you send him to jail to-morrow, is he any less a horse thief to-morrow than he was to-day—[laughter and cheers]—I would like to know? He obeys the law. He is in jail and he cannot violate it. [Great laughter.] He obeys the law just precisely as these rebels do. They laid down their arms. Why? Because they loved the Constitution of the United States? [Laughter.] We think not. Because they loved our flag? It seems to me if they had they would have had it in place of their own. Was it because they loved the Government of the United States? If they had, they would not have tried to establish one of a different form. Why was it they laid down their arms? Just as the horse thief went to jail—because he could not help it! [Cheers.] Now they obey the law because they are compelled to obey it—not because they love it. They obey the edicts of this country, not because they love the country, but because they cannot help it. That is the only reason. They are loyal, our Copperhead friends say, because they obey the law. We don't exactly understand it in the same light they do. We have obeyed the law all the time. We are making these chaps obey the law. They cannot help themselves; and we propose to keep on making them obey the law until they come to be very good, law abiding citizens. [Applause.] We will let them know if we have any use for them, and if we have anything in Congress for them we will send them word and give them notice. [Laughter.]

Why, Jeff. Davis is a good, loyal man now, according to the Copperhead idea, and according to Mr. Johnson's theory. While a man obeys the law he is a loyal man. Jeff. is obeying it, I believe. [Great laughter.] I have not heard of any disobedience while he has been down there. He submits not very willingly, but yet he obeys, because he cannot help it. [Laughter and cheers.] Well, according to this theory, Jeff. is a good loyal man. That looks very strange. If that theory is correct, and another rebellion comes up in this country, you had a great deal better be a traitor than a loyal man. Why? Because if you are a loyal man, and fight for your country you gain no credit for it. If you are a rebel, and fight and win, you are all safe. If you lose you have lost nothing, because as quick as you are whipped you lay down your gun and you obey the law, and you become a loyal man. Then you are entitled to all the rights and privileges that those men are who have been fighting against you. The rebel comes up and says, "I am as loyal a man as you are; you whipped us, that is true; there was more of you than there was of us, you know. [Laughter.] After you whipped us we submitted, we accepted the situation." This is the language of all these Southern chaps. "We accept the situation. O yes, we accept it; we are willing to obey the law, and we are as loyal as anybody." I want to know what a disloyal man loses? He fights for four years to create an independent government. So soon as he loses the fight, what does he forfeit? According to the theory of Mr. Johnson and the Copperheads, he loses nothing the very moment he lays down his arms.

At this stage of the proceedings Gov. Oglesby appeared upon the platform, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. Gen. Logan resumed as follows:

My fellow-citizens, as I was remarking, the man who is a rebel, if this new theory that we have heard is to be carried out, he loses nothing; if he wins, he wins all. But if he loses, he loses nothing; he can lay down his gun to-day and be made a loyal man to-morrow; be elected to Congress the next day, and, if Mr. Johnson has his will, he will be received and sworn in and assist to make laws to govern you, and be received in five days after laying down his arms as a rebel. He may one day, according to this theory, enter the rebel army, and the next day be elected to the rebel Congress, and perhaps the next day a battle may come off and the rebel army may surrender, and as soon as it surrenders he may be appointed a Governor of a State or elected to Congress, and in less than six weeks man be a representative in the Congress of the United States, then a commander in the rebel army against the Government, then in the Confederate Congress, making laws for rebels, then a Governor of a rebel State; from that he can step into Congress and make laws for the loyal people of the country, all in the space of six or eight weeks, according to the machine that Mr. Johnson runs.

Now I do not like this kind of a mill; I think it grinds out loyal men a little too fast out of these men, and we do not propose to settle it but one way, and that is, we propose to adopt this amendment, as I have stated, that prescribes these men and says to them, "You have been leading traitors, holding office under this Confederate Government, having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. As a punishment for your treason and to make treason odious, we will brand you by the Constitution of the United States, and mark you so that you will go about the country marked, and branded, too, with treason's strongest brand, so that each and every man, woman and child may know you as you pass by the wayside." [Applause.]

That is our side of the question, and what we propose to do. We say, "We have seen these men tested before; when they were tested they proved traitors to the land, and we never will trust them again, nor allow them to govern us. Now I want to ask you, the people of Chicago, one question. Two years ago, suppose some man should have got up in Chicago and said that Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, would be a Senator in the United States Senate within two years, how long do you think that man would have lived here? Now your feelings were in such a condition that no man could have said to you that he intended the President to make United States Senators of such men as Alexander H. Stephens, as Mr. Orr and such men as Mr. Johnson wants to be received into the United States Senate. No man could have come into the city of Chicago and advocated any such doctrine two years ago, in my judgment; but yet, to-day, the great head of the nation attempts to enforce and impose this doctrine upon the people of the United States of America. [Cries of "They can't do it."] It seems to me, it is a little too heavy a dose. I do not think they will take it; I do not think we will do it. If the Copperheads want us to agree to that proposition, we will tell them this; "Whenever we get out of loyal men in this country, then perhaps we will agree that you may send a few of them in, but not before, and they must wait until we do it. As long as loyal men can be found to govern it, disloyal men shall not govern this country. That is what we say. [Cheers.] We say to these people that "this war has cost too much; we have shed too much blood; we have incurred too heavy a debt; and we have evidence throughout this land of what treason has done too great to allow us to accept such a proposition." We say, when you ask us to allow the leading rebels to come into Congress and make laws for us, it surprises us in being such an astounding thing that it is revolting to our senses. We cannot agree to any such proposition."

No, sir, we say that we intend to put this amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and we intend to stand by it, saying that no man to be no one of the leading rebels shall ever be one of the leaders in the Legislative department of our Government, or in the Judicial department, or in the Executive department. [Cheers.]

We say further, that after we pass this amendment to the Constitution, and exclude these men, what else will we do? We will keep upon our statute books an oath that every man must swear to when he enters the portals of the Congressional Hall of the United States, as a proof "that he never has aided or encouraged this rebellion, or held office or sought office under it;" and we will make him swear. Loyal men have to take that oath. We have to take it. So we will require these gentlemen to take it; and if they come up there and do take it, and commit perjury, knowing that they do commit perjury, what else will we do? Hang them. If we know that they were in the rebel army, or commit perjury right there before us, what will we do? Why, the Congress of the United States will expel such men because they are not fit to have seats in the councils of the nation.

There is another thing proposed as a part of this amendment. That is this: that the people shall never be taxed to pay the rebel debt. You and I shall never pay any portion of that indebtedness that any of these rebellious States contracted with Great Britain or France, or with anybody else, to assist them in destroying the Government of these United States. By this declaration we say this: We say to England, "You shall not be paid;" and we say to the rebels, "You shall not pay her." [Cheers and laughter.] They were willing to assist the rebel armies against this Government, furnished them arms and munitions of war. Now, let them go and take it out of the effects of Jeff. Davis, or take it out of the rebel bonds if they can find they can make money out of them. We do not care to tax the people to pay it, and we have more respect even for rebels than to allow them to be taxed for it [laughter]; but we do say to Mr. Rebel, that "you have got to pay this little debt up here. [Cheers.] You have caused us to incur it on account of your treason. You claim to be citizens now; we are going to tax you, and we are going to make you help us pay the debt that you caused us to become liable for; we have that much respect for you that we intend you to assist in maintaining the Government. You say that you are loyal; we propose to have you help, inasmuch as you receive protection. We are going to protect you against England in collecting this debt of yours; we are not going to allow you to do so, but you must help to pay our debt; it is part of your debt, and it is part of our debt, and if they do not do it willingly we have a way of sending a man round and collecting the taxes. [Cheers and laughter.] We will make them do it. There is no use in being mealy-mouthed about these things, you know. There is no use in dodging the question; we might just as well make them do it as to say we will try to make them do it, because we intend it shall be done. We have the power, and we intend to exercise it, and intend they shall be made to pay it; at least this is my opinion.

Now, I want to know where is the loyal man who is not in favor of these four sections, which make up this amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Where is the man can object to them? This is the issue before the people. We have made it our platform. We are going to stand by it. Our members of Congress were eight months in presenting it to the people. I tell you that I think they did wisely in delaying it, so that they might mature their plan and study it well before they presented it to the people. I think it is a good plan; I think it is a just one. I am in favor of it, and there is no loyal man in this land who can refuse to support and sustain it, so as to make it a part of the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.]

It may not be quite as far in some particulars as we would desire it to go, but yet it went so far, and only so far, that we could concentrate the whole force of the Union party in favor of it, hence it is the best thing that could be adopted. I think it is a very wise thing too, for the reason that the Copperheads and opposition are against it, and that is the issue, my fellow-citizens, that we have to decide this fall; whether or not loyal men shall be considered better than traitors; whether loyal men shall control this government, and leading traitors be disfranchised, or disqualified, which is a better term, or whether they shall rule it; whether our debt shall be paid and the rebel debt shall not be paid; whether or not the representation of this country shall be so equalized that each and every man in the North shall count for as much as a man in the South, that the advantage shall be on neither side, but that one shall be considered as good a voter as another.

We say to these men at the South, we intend to amend the Constitution in this manner, and if you desire more representation the Constitution gives it to you. There is a way by which you can have it. How is that? Make more voters, and then you will have more representation. You can do that by enfranchising certain men. If you do not, it is none of our business. You have a right to do so or not, just as you see proper. If you enfranchise your negroes they will have representation. If you do not, you are entitled to the same representation precisely as the people of the North are, according to the number of votes polled at the election—no more.

This is fair, just, and right, and therefore we intend to be for it not only at this election, but we propose to notify the copperheads now that we will continue to press it at the next meeting of the legislature. I do not mean in Illinois any more than in any other State, and if we fail in this first attempt, we will keep on trying for forty years, and until it has become a part of the Constitution, no rebel general will ever enter the halls of Congress.

That is our proposition. I want to state it fairly. I do not want anybody to be mistaken, especially in me, and I think that I speak the sentiments of the Union party to-night when I say that they are determined that this shall be a part of the constitution before rebels are admitted into the halls of Congress to legislate for us. [Applause.]

And this is the issue upon which we propose to make fight. Now, my fellow-citizens, can there be a question as to which side we ought to be on in this great time? Why, it does seem to me that there can be no doubt at all as to the side which the people of Chicago ought to take. This constitutional amendment is in favor of loyalty as against treason, in favor of justice as against wrong, why then ought not each and every man to be for it? It seems to me that no soldier ought to hesitate for a moment which side of the question he would be on. I want to ask a soldier who has fought in this war, who has crossed many bloody plains, and stormed many a rugged height, who has planted the banner of his country upon any rebel stronghold, well fortified, and held by rebel guns, why he could be opposed to this proposition that we present as the platform of the party. Sir, if you were a soldier, with whom do you act, whom do you support, is it your brothers in arms and the loyal men who stood by you while you were sleeping on the cold ground, while you were penetrating thickets, marching through pines, in the storms which came from the heavens day after day; while you were on the battle plains; while perhaps your blood was flowing freely, while perhaps you were raising the flag that your brother had dropped because his last blood was issuing out of his veins? The men that prayed for you, sympathised with you, wept when you wept, and sang songs of joy when you achieved a victory; who gloried in your success and wept at your defeat, and over the graves of your fathers and brethren, are the men to-day standing by this proposition and this constitutional amendment,—they are the ones.

Why is it then that the soldier at this time has doubts as to where his duty calls him? Why is it that he can ask for a moment where he shall go? Will that brave man who was willing to risk his life that the country might live, turn his eye to the White House to-day and say, "Perhaps if I turn against my friends, if I repudiate the men who stood by me in my hour of trial, in the lonely moment when I had none to console me, a commission may be placed in my hands by which, if kept for two fleeting years, I may be Postmaster at some cross roads, a collector, or an assessor. But shall I, a war worn veteran, repudiate the principles for which I fought, and the interest that I have in my friends, and grasp for the shadow of power when the substance is not there?"

e Daily Commercial

LILIPUTIAN NAVIGATION.

rip of the "Red, White and Blue"—Atlantic Traversed by a Life—The Smallest Ship that Floats, etc.

airy shell of a ship, christened the "Red, and Blue," that left New York on the g of the 9th of July, arrived in London 6th of August, rounding the passage in ight days. This announcement will re riosity, not unmixed with interest and , of the whole public that regarded the ise as a Yankee attempt, and wished, doubted, its success. It is an affair of rable importance as contrasted with the of the largest steam vessel afloat. An ation of the constructive differences of eat Eastern" and the "Red, White and will exhibit some suggestive and in e and interesting points. Here are their ve dimensions, etc.:—

EASTERN.—22,500 tonnage, 680 feet length, readth, 60 feet depth, length of principal 00 feet; storage capacity, 19,000 pounds; f engines, 2,600 horse power; diameter of r, 76 inches; draft of water, 30 feet; or accommodations, 4,000 persons; greatest odation, 10,000 persons; highest rate of knots; first passage, 11 days; crew, 300; ginal cost, $5,000,000; height of saloons, width of cable, 26 inches; weight of main 2,500 pounds.

WHITE AND BLUE.—2½ tonnage; 23 feet 5½ breadth; 1¾ depth; length of princi oon, 5½ feet; storage capacity, 1,250 power of propulsion, 2 small children; r of masts, 3½ inches; draft of water, 15 ordinary accommodations, 2 men (or 1 and a small dog; greatest accommoda men (or 1½ women) and a moderate dog; rate of speed, 10 knots; first passage, 38 ew, 2 men and 1 dog; total cost, $1,000; of saloon, 18 inches; width of cable, ¾ ight of anchor, 25 pounds.

us attempts to cross the Atlantic in ats have been made. The little "Vision" emembered. It was sixteen feet long attempt was made by the owner, Cap n Donovan. She was last seen in lati 10° longitude west, and is believed to ndered and gone to the bottom of the The history and actors of the present se may be briefly stated. The boat used lic life-boat, which took a prize in New t year, and the bold men, whom all fools, and whom success has shown as as adventurous, are Captain John N. and Captain Francis Edward Fitch, whom "ran away to sea" in youth, and ed up from cabin boys to commanders progression, the one being forty-two, r twenty-eight years of age. Captain saw the boat at the fair; hunted up the nd proposed to make the trip in her. you let me have her?" "Yes" sealed ain. The boat, already air and water s furnished with three masts, sixteen ; a full set of sails, amounting to sixty s of canvas in all; was cargoed with or two men for eighty days, including ons of a poodle dog, that was to be company, and to be used as a mop now

two things may well be concludingly mind about this achievement: First, le thing—the ship, equipment, the men, the result, everything, even the poodle rican. Second, The Red, White and full-rigged ship, as much so essentially arrior and the Niagara. She was con a ship, not as either schooner, brig or hich would have been less difficult and s, but also less creditable and wonder e grand working. Third, Passengers e small fear to commit themselves to in mid-ocean when compelled to leave

English Life Boat Society.

s in full activity in England, an excel tution, the like of which we have not nited States, although there is no n the world where it is more needed. iation alluded to is called the "Na e Boat Association," and its jurisdic ds along all the coast of the Island of tain. The intention of the organiza save the lives of mariners and passen ssels which are in danger of ship n this country the only effort to do of this kind is made by the Govern ich confines its expenditures, upon the cause of humanity, to the extent etween Cape May and Sandy Hook. within that range, station houses, and apparatus for rescuing the crews in distress. Everything is found ex o man the boats, and appropriations to pay for the services of the resi e shores and beaches, who might be o risk their lives to save the lives of his is a very curious feature in our umanity; and while the Government ise to prepare apparatus but makes it ss of nobody to attempt to do any it, the system cannot be expected satisfactory. A national life boat o, to have its agencies all over the night soon become a beneficent insti d the matter is worthy of the atten nevolent persons in our great cities, ral plans on humanity generally have

Contribution in Frankfort.

mand of the Prussian Generals that should pay a contribution of fifty f francs, has raised a storm of indig Paris. The French bankers and finan er the presidency of the Syndic of s, have drawn up a petition for res is outrageous order, and had it pre very influential person to Mr. Fould t Goltz. Rothschild, who for some ased to draw on the house in Frank oned in person, and in the strongest Emperor, to interfere in favor of the Emperor instructed his Embassador o try his best with the King to see the order annulled, and Goltz telegraphed structions regarding this high-handed strange times these; but always "nous

AGO ARTESIAN WELLS.—Our read perhaps, familiar with the fact that s at the present time in the city of o of the most remarkable artesian known in the world. These wells vo hundred feet in depth, one four the other five inches in diameter. arge respectively 500,000 and 800,000 day of the clearest and purest spring h ever passed the lips of man. The uniform temperature of 57 degs. F., varies with the seasons, be they cold. It comes to the surface with rce and power, having a head of over d feet above the level of Lake Michi water from one well is now used as a rilling and other machinery, turn shot wheel twenty feet in diameter. e wells was completed in November, e other in the same month of the ear, the power afforded by the first ; been used successfully in drilling well is now being enlarged by the rimmer eight inches in diameter, followed by others until the size of s is reached. When it is finished sh seventeen millions of gallons per hours. This quantity would sup with a population of one million. y of water now consumed in Chica ch is pumped from Lake Michigan, illions of gallons daily. If this can out successfully Chicago will be the most abundant supply of pure any city on the globe. The water wells is as clear as the crystal old and perfectly healthy, free from or vegetable matter, and has none reeable mineral taints so common from artesian wells.

ER BAROMETER.—Without doubt the best barometers yet produced. ated by scientific men indicate the ther we are immediately to have spider tells the character of the several days in advance. For in e weather is likely to become rainy, in other respects disagreeable, the e very short and firm, the terminat s or fastenings uncommonly long, will continue severe for ten to a Spiders usually make alterations bs once in twenty-four hours. If ally indolent, and do not even watch will speedily ensue. If the spiders n their nets during a shower, and y engaged in putting affairs in good is certain proof that the rain will uration, and that it will be clear some time. If, during stormy spiders are seen fixing their dam the evening, it certainly indicates it will be pleasant, and that the rain he present.

mbus, Ohio, *Journal*, of the 18th, o boys, sons of Mr. Thomas Ander ity, were seriously injured on Mon g by one of the most singular explo own. Mr. Anderson had procured use in purifying the alley or street borhood, and one large lump was in some vessel in the meat house e. On Monday morning the two gether into the outhouse, and the w a cup of water on to the lime. It exploded, with a noise like that of articles flying in every direction, walls and ceiling with considerable boys were struck and thrown down ssion, the lime striking principally ad and face. The faces of both are l, and it is feared the younger one eyes.

IN NEW YORK.—The New York s that more than sixteen and one of dollars are to be raised this year for public purposes, by direct tax. d expenditures are nearly two mil han this amount, or $18,178,249 71. es amount to $7,330,976, and of this ty pays $2,902,849, or about forty e whole. Of course, this heavy ssitates an advance in the valua roperty. This is estimated this 5,040, an increase of forty-six mil st year. The *Post* of the same city ould make it easier to pay these the citizens of New York, upon ress most heavily, had any part in ent, or if they were even permitted ent municipal rule. As it is, how ve to bear these heavy burdens and l weight of abominable misrule."

LE DISCOVERY.—A Limbourg news ons that the following substitute lighting gas has been discovered: sed of atmospheric air, steam and t vapor. This gas is unexplosive, economical. It neither destroys apparatus or pipes, and does not eat to be employed to make it, nor uction of a gasometer necessary. en by this gas is clear and brilliant, er smoke nor unpleasant smell, ss of fabrication is so simple that an have its apparatus and make its oreover, it seems that the gas can as a moving power for small ma m one to four horse power.

MONUMENT.—A new law in Ohio any volunteer in the late war who y discharged from service, shall be e tuition in the Ohio University a period equivalent to the time while under age. Minors who left rkshop to follow the flag, and re fety to their homes, will thus re r recompense for their sacrifice of portunities. The Legislature of an example to the other States of d no better style of commemora nt than this could be devised.

INDIA RUBBER.—A process has ed of bleaching India rubber so as rfectly white, and when hardened nufactured into collars and cuffs, a chemical one, but the fumes of d are so fatal to the workmen en ey have to be encased in armor, plied with pure air by means of supply being drawn from other an the one in which they work.

General Oglesby thought in his ago, last evening, that it was "no upon the battlefield and fight to d then come back" and have all victory frittered away through an

Army of the Republic," a benev triotic association of officers and late volunteer army, is rapidly members throughout the State, now has "posts" in every county, ldiers are flocking into it.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS, - - - DIRECTOR.
W. M. WARD, - - STAGE MANAGER.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 21st.

Second night of the limited FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT of the distinguished American actor

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT.

Who was received last evening with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of delight, by a large, fashionable and intellectual audience.

Another most decided triumph was achieved by the New Opera House Company, in the rendition of Shakspeare's most sublime and profound creation.

THIS EVENING, for the first time, will be presented Bulwer's delightful play in five acts, entitled THE LADAY OF LYONS, cast in the following admirable manner: Claude Melnotte, Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

The performance will conclude with the roaring farce of MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE, which was received on the opening night with shouts of laughter and applause.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Grand Family Matinee Saturday Afternoon, when the entire Opera House company will appear.

Rosedale is in preparation, with new scenery and effects, and will be produced To-morrow, Wednesday, Evening, August 22, with an excellent cast of characters.

Friday Evening, benefit of Lawrence Barrett.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

W. C. SMYTHE..........Sole Lessee.
FRED. AIMS..........Manager.

Tuesday Evening, August 21st, 1866.

Second appearance of the popular Comedienne, in Pittsburgh,

MISS LUCY CLIFTON,

Who, in conjunction with our MODEL VARIETY COMBINATION, will appear each evening in an entirely new and diversified programme.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Chairs	50 Cts
Parquette	25 "
Gallery	15 "

au21

FOURTH ANNUAL PIC-NIC OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD P. C., at McFARLAND'S GROVE, TUESDAY, August 21, 1866.

The Committee of Arrangements will give away three Silver Goblets, one for the best Runner in a Foot Race, one for the winner of a Sack Race, and one for something else, which to be appreciated must be seen. au18

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY

No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. je28-1y

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124 First street,

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Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy28

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Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Azmnea Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.

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Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. ies

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Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, BRASS and GERMAN SILVER ROTARY INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.

WAMELINK & BARR.

y28 No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Custom House, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the

28th day of August, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

All the right, title, claim and interest of Samuel J. Walker, of, in and to the following described property, to wit: One undivided fourth part of the Holmden farm (and an equal interest in the leasehold), containing 160 acres, more or less, situate and lying on Pithole, in Cornplanter tp., Venango county, Pa., and bounded as follows, viz: On the north by land lately owned by P. T. Copeland and Samuel Lyon; on the east by the Rooker and Hyner farms; on the south by the Rooker farm, and on the west by lands of Walter Holmden, upon which said farm the city of Pithole is built.

Also, the Prather Mill property, containing 150 acres, more or less, situate and lying on Pithole, Cornplanter tp., Venango county, Pa., bounded as follows, viz: On the north by the New York Star Company; east by Rickett's heirs; south by Phillip's Petroleum Company, and on the west by lands formerly owned by Hodge.

Also, four-tenths (4-10) undivided part of 100 acres, in State, county and tp. aforesaid, known as the Rickett's heirs property, and bounded as follows, viz: On the W. and S. by the Prather Mill property, and on the east by lands formerly owned by L. Woods.

Also, the Criswell property, situate and lying in State, county and tp. aforesaid, containing 80 acres, more or less, and bounded as follow, viz: E. by lands formerly owned by Thos. Allison; N. by lands formerly owned by Brown; W. by lands formerly owned by Walter Breden, and on the S. by the N. Y. Star Co.

Also, one undivided sixth part of the Rooker farm, on Pithole, containing 100 acres, more or less, and bounded as follows, viz: N. by Morey farm; E. by the Hyner farm; S. by the Reynolds and Copeland farms, and on the W. by Walter Holmden and Blackmer farms.

Also, one undivided one-twelfth (1-12) interest in the fee of two and three-quarters acres (2¾) on Cherry Run, State, county and tp. aforesaid, adjoining the celebrated Reed Well, and upon which there are three (3) wells pumping 140 barrels a day jointly, and one well being bored, now down 300 feet.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel J. Walker, at the suit of Geo. E. & S. W. Copeland, Attorneys in fact of Parcus T. Copeland.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, July 23, 1866.
jy25-1tw td

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WHOLESALE

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Have always on hand a well selected

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap18-3taw

SODA ASH.—100 CASKS BEST Brands Common Soda Ash.
50 Casks Best Brands Refined Soda Ash,
In store and for sale by
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A COMPLETE STOCK OF

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YARNS—Blue Mixed, Black, White, and Gray, Knitting.
FANCY YARNS,
CLASPS, SLIDES, BUCKLES,
BUTTONS, in great variety.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
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Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se5-tf

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A. B. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold; taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.
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Prime Lake Ice,

From 8 to 10 inches in thickness. Address,

W. W. GAINES,

jy28-TM Maltby's Oyster Depot, Cleveland, Ohio.

HOMINY.

10 bbls. prime Pearl Hominy, just received and for sale by JNO. B. CANFIELD & SON,
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Have just received a splendid lot of

CLUNY AND MALTESE COLLARS
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS,
PUFFED MUSLINS, MARSEILLES
MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS,
FINE FANS, NECKLACES,
NEW STYLES FANCY JEWELRY.

Just received a full line of

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The "Star" Shirt—All Sizes.

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WATCH REPAIRING.

Having fitted up a new work shop in connection with our store fo the Repairing of Watches exclusively, and having the advantage of good light and the best tools now in use, with a large force of

COMPETENT WORKMEN,

We are enabled now to do work on Chronometer, Duplex or Patent Lever Watches in a satisfactory manner to our Customers. All fine watches closely regulated by our

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Has just received from New York auctions full lines of

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Which are offered at prices to meet the times.

HATS.

FUR AND WOOL HATS,

IN FULL STOCK, CHEAP.

R. H. PALMER,

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SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASST. Q. M. U. S. MIL. R. R.,
250 G Street
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, August 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:

Two second class serviceable Locomotive Engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.

One Tender Truck, two small Truck Cars.

One hundred pairs second-hand Car Wheels on Axles.

Seventy tons "T" Railroad Iron (forty-five pounds to the yard) nearly new; fifteen Stoves, two fifteen ton Hydraulic Jacks, ten tons unserviceable Railroad Iron.

Twenty-five tons Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, second hand Railroad Spikes, Chairs, Rubber Loops, Broad Axes, Mauls, Platform and Counter Scales, Lanterns, Oars, Desks, Tables, and a variety of other articles; also,

Nine Frame Buildings.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Military Railroad Wharf, where the Locomotives, Railroad Iron, and Car Wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the Railroad Supply Store, near the Orange and Alexandria Depot.

Will also be sold at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, August 28,

Eleven new Box Cars, five feet gauge; Pennock & Co., Kennet Square, Chester county, Pa., builders.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army
aug8 till28

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C., August 16th, 1866.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A., Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon U. S. A., and Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York City, on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the service during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28th, 1866.

JOS. K. BARNES,
au13:eodto15 Surgeon General, U. S. A.

DEPUTY Q. M. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., August 15, 1866.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, on

TUESDAY, 28th DAY OF AUGUST,

At the Government Yard, corner of Garrison alley and Fayette street, the following public property, viz:

5 Wagons, (6 mules);	1 Flat File;
2 Wagons, (2 horse);	1 Hand Hammer;
1 Wagon, (spring);	2 Farrier's Hammers;
20 single set wheel Harness;	2 Farrier's Knives;
8 single sets lead Harness;	2 Blacksmith's Pincers;
20,000 lbs Oats;	3 Horse Rasps;
10½ cords Wood;	3 Blacksmith's Tongs;
3 Desks;	1 Hand Wrench;
17 Office Chairs;	1 Vise;
2 Stoves;	2 Sledges and Handles;
1 Iron Safe, (Field);	1 Tyere Iron;
5 Inkstands;	2 Hatchets;
2 Rulers;	3 Axes;
3 Paper Folders;	1 Saddler's Horse;
8 Water Buckets;	2 Crowbars;
1 Wheelbarrow;	5 Stable Forks.
1 Truck;	2 Hay Forks;
10 Saddles, (Riding);	2 Branding Irons;
10 Bridles, (Riding);	5 Picks and Handles;
9 Saddle Blankets;	3 Spades;
12 Wagon Whips;	9 Shovels;
4 Hay Ladders;	5 Mattocks;
1 Horse Standard;	6 Paulins;
1 Wagon Jack;	2 Platform Scales;
1 Anvil;	1 Lantern;
1 Buttress;	22 bottles Mucilage.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Terms—Cash, United States Currency.

GEORGE E. ALDEN,
au15-td Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

T. A. Packard, et. al., vs. The steamboat "Spray." } No. 2, Oct. Term, 1866. Libel in Admiralty.

And now, to-wit, August 11th, 1866, the Court directs that the Clerk make distribution of the fund in the Registry, arising from the Marshal's Sale in this cease, to and among the Libellants and Intervenors, upon ten juridical days' notice to all parties interested, as provided by the 72d Rule of Court, regularly proceeding in Admiralty, and make report to the Court. PER CURIAM.

All parties interested, will TAKE NOTICE: That the undersigned will hear the Libellants, Intervenors, and others interested, at his office, in the Custom House, Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of August, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

S. C. McCANDLESS,
au13 s-eod Clerk U. S. District Court.

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PLANING MILL,

Cor. Marbury St. and Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SASH DOORS, BLINDS and MOULDINGS MADE TO ORDER. Unfinished work is put in a dry house and finished when taken out. Palings, Flooring, Weather Boarding, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and re-sawing done with dispatch. Boxes of all kinds made to order.

au2-TH&S3m JOHN HEATH.

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MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Brooms, Broom Brushes, Broom Findings, &c.

Also, always on hand MACHINERY for the manufactore of all kinds of Brooms and Broom Brushes. Office and Salesroom, 325 Liberty street, Pittsburgh Pa. Factory on Chestnut street, Manchester. [ap3-6m

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VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Situated at Leechburgh, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. It contains 346 acres, all tillable land and under the highest state of cultivation, and enclosed with the best of fences. The improvements are

Two Large Brick Dwelling Houses,

TWO LARGE BANK BARNS, 60 by 40 feet, all in good order. It contains an orchard of 350 APPLE TREES, selected fruit, all young, a VINEYARD of 15 ACRES of CATAWBA GRAPES in full bearing. The farm generally is well watered with NEVER FAILING SPRINGS. It is all underlaid with coal, and is well adapted for all kinds of grain, grazing, and fruit cultivation. Will be sold in one farm or two, to suit purchaser. For terms apply to or address,

ADDISON LEECH,
jy21-EM Leechburg, Pa.

SAW AND GRIST MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a large SAW MILL, situate at Leechburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 35 miles from Pittsburgh, capable of sawing 3,000 FEET OF LUMBER IN 12 HOURS. The Mill is run by water power having a fall of 10 feet. The machinery is in the very best condition.

The Grist Mill

Situate at the same place, and run by the same power, is also in excellent condition. It has FOUR RUN OF FOUR-AND-A-HALF FEET FRENCH BURS, and can manufacture 100 barrels of Flour every 24 hours. The building is of brick and stone, four stories high, and almost new. The Mill has a good run of trade. For full information, apply or address,

ADDISON LEECH,
jy21-EM Leechburg, Pa.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township, Allegheny county, on the Greensburg Turnpike, within 1 mile of Port Perry, and 1 mile of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Brinton Station, 12 miles East of Pittsburgh. This farm contains an abundance of the finest quality of LIMESTONE AND COAL, sufficient for family use; well watered by several springs of EXCELLENT WATER; the improvements are a LARGE STONE DWELLING HOUSE, also frame dwelling house, LARGE FRAME BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, Spring House, and other Out buildings. There is also upon the farm a fine orchard of WELL SELECTED FRUIT. This farm will be sold cheap, if a purchaser offers soon. Terms reasonable. Inquire of

S. B. W. GILL,
No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh,
my26-3m or of James White, on the premises.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE FOR SALE,

Situate on a line of Passenger Railway, about 2½ miles from town. The House is large, new, commodious and provided with modern improvements. Attached is a fine garden, with fruit &c. For particulars apply to J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN,
au2-tf 71 Grant Street.

FOR SALE.

A THREE STORY BRICK,

No. 252 Ohio between East Lane and Chestnut street, Allegheny city, with a Store Room and six dwelling apartments. For further particulars inquire of

H. W. REISMEYER,
au18-s No. 252 Ohio street.

FOR SALE—

A place of twelve acres, situate on the Brownsville Road, twelve miles from the city, under good cultivation. The improvements are a frame dwelling of four rooms, good spring of water, with spring house at the door; a choice variety of one hundred and thirty two trees. For further information, terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of

G. S. BATES,
jy19 Butler st., Lawrenceville, Pa.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Fronting on Washington street 36 feet, and extending back 120 feet to a wide Alley, and near to Liberty street. LARGE IRON CLAD BUILDING, 35x64, with basement, another building in the rear. This Establishment is well suited for a Machine or Turning Shop, Agricultural Works or Planing Mill. Is already supplied with a 50 horse power engine, Large Boiler, Shafting, Pulies, Belting, &c. Apply soon to B. McLAIN & CO.,
jy30 122 FOURTH STREET.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.

160 acres of land, situated one mile from Salem, Ohio, known as the "WOODS FARM." The land is of good quality, and has on it one of the best springs in the State. There is a large BRICK HOUSE well finished, a splendid BANK BARN and all the necessary improvements. The fences are in good order. Timber plenty and valuable. Terms easy. For price and further particulars inquire of BLAIR & WOODS, Produce and Commission Merchants, Nos. 281 and 283 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

R. G. WOODS,
Salem Ohio.
T. S. WOODS,
au11-3m eod New Lisbon, Ohio.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

I offer to sell, on moderate terms, a convenient, well built, three-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, on Second street, below Market street.

Possession given immediately.

HILARY BRUNOT,
my24-eodtf 115 Penn street

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha River, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT,
au4-tf Attorney at Law.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE.

46 ACRES OF LAND,

Only 2 miles from the city, on the Noblestown Plank Road, within 10 minutes' walk of Broadhead Station, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The land is beautifully situated for country residences, and for beauty of scenery cannot be surpassed in Allegheny county. The formation of the hills is such that by any conceivable division into lots, each would have the advantage of the scenery.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
au8 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.

140 ACRES COAL, 2½ miles from Steubenville, and ½ mile from Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. The entire property is underlaid with three veins of good Coal. The first, at a depth of 70 feet is 4½ feet; the second, at a depth of 137 feet, is 4 feet; the third, at a depth of 200 feet, is 5½ feet. Will be sold cheap.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
au10 No. 104 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—

That desirable lot, No. 291, on North avenue, Allegheny city, having a front of 40 feet on the Avenue by 80 feet deep, on which is a TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING containing 8 rooms with finished attic. Hot and cold water and gas up stairs. House in complete repair.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Retail Broker, No. 102 Fourth street.
au8

FOR SALE.

119½ ACRES OF LAND, in Cecil township, Washington county, one mile south of Venice, four miles from Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, 90 acres cleared and under cultivation, ba ance in good timber. Churches and school within one mile.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS,
au3 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE—SCULLY'S SPRINGS.

13 acres of Bottom Land, situated in Chartiers Valley, 3½ miles from the city, via Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, and accessible by good driving roads, including the celebrated Mineral Spring, known as "Scully's Springs." The medicinal qualities of the water will be readily appreciated on an examination of a scientific analysis of Dr. Wm. Meade. Pamphlets containing the analysis can be obtained on application to

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
au2 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—Dwelling House and STORE ROOM. That desirable lot, No. 32 Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, having a front of 26 feet on Fourth street, by 81 feet deep, on which is a substantial THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING. The first floor consists of the Hall, and a large first-class Store room. The Second and Third stories are finished, and conveniently arranged for a Dwelling of six Rooms with finished Attic. The Store room is leased until April 1st, 1867, at $600 per annum. Possession of the Dwelling can be had at once.

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HENDRICK'S LUBRICATOR,

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Keep constantly on hand

Cotton Factory Oil,	Dark Machinery Oil,
Woolen Mill Oil,	Dark Engine Oil,
Light Col'd Engine Oil,	Dark Car Oil, No. 1,
L't col'd screw-cutting oil,	Dark Car Oil, No. 2.

je30-3m

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

se7 No 81 Market street, Pittsburgh.

EIGHTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS to sell Liquor filed in the Clerk's office up to August 7th, 1866.

Domenic Gallagher, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Mary Myers, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Wm. Pollock, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Winefred Davis, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
John M. Keller, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Samuel O. Stewart, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
McClarran & McKennan, other goods, 1st ward, P'gh
Jos. Howard, tavern, 2d ward, Pittsburgh.
Christ Gotthold, eating house, 2d ward, Pittsburgh.
E. Reineman, eating house, 2d ward, Pittsburgh.
T. N. Miller, other goods, 2d ward, Pittsburgh.
John O'Neil, tavern, 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
M. W. Feely, other goods, 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
Daniel Meenan, tavern, 4th ward, Pittsburgh.
W. H. Simpson, eating house, 4th ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McCrickert & Co., other goods, 4th ward, P'gh.
Wm. Carr & Co., other goods, 4th ward, Pittsburgh.
Michael Krapp, tavern, 5th ward, Pittsburgh.
E. H. Dierker, tavern, 5th ward, Pittsburgh.
Henry Willetts, tavern, 5th ward, Pittsburgh.
Henry J. Weber, tavern, 5th ward, Pittsburgh.
Sanders & Shornhosrt, other goods, 6th ward P'gh.
Hannah McKee, other goods, 6th ward, P'gh.
F. Goodwin, other goods, 6th ward, Pittsburgh.
Chas. Abel & Co., other goods, 6th ward, P'gh.
Henry M. Lytle other goods, 7th ward, Pittsburgh.
Maria Richards, tavern, 8th ward, Pittsburgh.
Louis Berkowitz, other goods, 8th ward, Pittsburgh.
Thos. Normine, eating house, 9th ward, Pittsburgh.
Chas. Friel, tavern, 10th ward, Pittsburgh.
Shields & Boncher, other goods, 10th ward P'gh.
Evan Rowlands, tavern, 1st ward, Allegheny.
Adam Bepler, tavern, 1st ward, Allegheny.
John Fletcher, eating house, 1st ward, Allegheny.
Chas. Fosbinder, tavern, 2d ward, Allegheny.
Wm. Klages, other goods, 2d ward, Allegheny.
Antony Berninger, eating house, 3d ward, All'y.
Lambert Knoth, eating house, 3d ward, Allegheny.
G. W. Rich, eating house, 3d ward, Allegheny.
N. Sinton, other goods, 3d ward, Allegheny.
Antony Weber, eating house, 4th ward, All'y.
John Lorey, eating house, Borough of Birmingham.
Gedekoh & Wood, other goods, Borough of Birmg'm.
Louisa Meyer, other goods, Borough of E. Birm'gm.
Herm. Liebold, other goods, Borough of East Birm'm
Eliz. Lloyd, eating house, Boro' of E. Birmingham.
John G. Taylor, tavern, Borough of Elizabeth.
Thomas Barton, tavern, Borough of Lawrenceville.
Ernest Stiefel, other goods, Borough of Lawrenceville
Henry Engel, other goods, Borough of Lawrencev'lle.
Arthur Erenburgh, eating house, Boro' of McKees'pt.
Blasius Rauch, eating house, Boro' of S. Pittsburgh.
F. W. Spreen, other goods, Boro' of S. Pittsburgh.
Frederick Kauf, tavern, Boro' of Mt. Washington.
John Wilbert, tavern, Borough of Mt. Washington.
Wm. Franey, tavern, Baldwin Township.
Mary A. Ward, tavern, Collins Township.
Jacob Beisel, eating house, Collins Township.
S. Strachan, tavern, Elizabeth Township.
Robt. Stanford, eating house, East Deer Twp.
Wilson Hood, eating house, Findley Twp.
A. M. Carson, tavern, Hampton Township.
George F. Thomas, tavern, Indiana Township.
Peter Smith, tavern, Mifflin Township.
Louis Hilke, tavern, McClure Township.
Eveline Freeborn, eating house, McClure Township.
Henry Daley, tavern, Pitt Township.
Veit Kaltenhauser, tavern, Pitt Township.
George Snyder, tavern, Penn Township.
Archi Stewart, tavern, Penn Township.
Charles King, tavern, Ross Township.
Ed. C. McTiernan, tavern, Lower St. Clair Township.
Joseph Hartman, tavern, Lower St. Clair Township.
J. D. Risser, eating house, Lower St. Clair Township.

The Court will sit on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of August, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for hearing the above applications.

au18 WM. A. HERRON, Clerk.

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INSURANCE.

S. W. THOMPSON & CO.,

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59 FOURTH STREET.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, and ACCIDENT INSURANCE EFFECTED IN FIRST CLASS COMPANIES at fair rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

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Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
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WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, GENERAL AGENT.

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C. W. RICKETSON,	JOHN R. McCUNE,
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de24-1y WM. P. HERBERT, Sec'y.

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Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine

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Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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Formerly Girard House,

Corner of Smithfield and Third Streets,

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Philadelphia.

The subscribers having leased this favorite house, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests.

The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.

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Most of which are made expressly for him and warranted

PRIME GOOD GOODS,

Which he will sell by the case or dozen at Eastern prices. Orders carefully and promptly attended to

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AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices. S. DALZELL,
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NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

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A large and well selected stock of Ladies, Gents, and Children's Boots, Gaiters, Balmorals, etc., which will be sold at the lowest prices.

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Sugar Cured Hams.

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Choice Beef Tongues.
No. 1 Mackerel in Kitts.
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25 Boxes Mottled German Soap in store, and for sale at the Family Grocery of

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ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors
Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blast Guage,
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CHIMNEYS,	OIL STILLS,
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IRON BRIDGES,	GASOMETERS,

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Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe with Bolle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either boul or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling-mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. jal1-1y

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Chandeliers, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.

BRONZE LAMPS, in great variety and styles on hand.

Special attention given to fitting out steamboats. Satisfaction guaranteed at

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Also, OIL TOOLS, with Patent Joint, MINE LOCOMOTIVES, &c., &c. Our ROCK DRILL of solid steel, is of an entirely new pattern, and drills much faster than any heretofore used.

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4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all Colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

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JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS and LATCHES;
PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALABLE IRON, &c. mh28-1y

A. BRADLEY..........W. VANKIRK..........J. S. BRADLEY

ETNA STOVE WORKS.

A. BRADLEY & CO.,

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING,

STOVES,

Among which are the celebrated

EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN,
(Coal Stoves,) the
POMONA, AND IRONSIDES,
(Wood Cook Stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATE, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.

Office and warehouse, corner of Second and Wood street, Pittsburgh. oc14-1y

RAILROAD

CAR WHEELS AND AXLES.

Having purchased the right to manufacture

Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,

We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use. We also manufacture and can furnish promptly

Superior Rolled Axles.

no15-1y JONES & LAUGHLINS.

KEYSTONE FOUNDRY.

D. DE HAVEN & SON,

Manufacturers of every variety of Cooking, Parlor and Heating

STOVES,

FOR COAL AND WOOD,

Grate Fronts, Fenders, Hollow Ware, &c.

We would respectfully call the attention of dealers to our large assortment of castings of every description which we offer at the lowest prices.

Warehouse, No. 47 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.
jy23-YM

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS,—established 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.

Factory, Bingham street, Birmingham.
Warehouse, 31 and 33 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS,	B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
B. B. CAMPBELL,	J. W. PAUL. ap24

BRANDS AND STAMPS

Cut to Order, in Every Style,

BY

JAMES BOWEN,

my18 136 WOOD STREET.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE, NO. 121 WATER ST.,

se8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. CADMAN..........T. E. CRAWFORD

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS,

CADMAN & CRAWFORD,

Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au10-1

HERON WORKS.

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET
FOSTER & COMPANY,
MACHINISTS, IRON FOUNDERS, AND RIVER STATIONARY AND LOCOMOTIVE STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS.

☞ Especial attention invited to their Adjustable Cut-Off, recently patented, for Stationary Engines.
fe6-1y

MANUFACTURERS.

SABLE IRON WORKS

ZUG & CO.,

Iron and Nails,

295 Liberty st.,

my26 PITTSBURGH, PA.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON,

HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,

GAS PIPE,

For Conveying Steam, Water, and Gas

ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING,

HAMMERED IRON FOR

Oil Well Tools.

WAREHOUSE: 95 WATER AND 132 FIRST STS.
mh21 PITTSBURGH.

ATLAS WORKS,

Morton St., 9th Ward,

PITTSBURGH.

THOS. N. MILLER, - President.

These Works are among the Largest and

Most Complete Establishments

In the West and are now prepared to furnish

ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BOILERS, OIL TANKS.
SHEET IRON WORK.
RAILROAD CASTINGS.
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS.
ENGINE CASTINGS.
MACHINE CASTINGS.
GENERAL CASTINGS.

au6 ORDERS SOLICITED.

BOLLMAN & CO'S.

CENTRAL FOUNDRY

AND

ROLL WORKS,

880 to 890 Penn and Liberty Streets,

NINTH WARD.

On Hand or Made to Order,

Patent Chilled and Sand Rolls,

ROLL LATHES,

Of the Latest and most Improved Patterns.

MILL,
FURNACE,
ENGINE and
CAR CASTINGS,

Also, Planing, Turning and Finishing of heavy and light work,
au23-3m

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Common, Refined Charcoal

And Juniata Bloom.

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON.
HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON.
BOILER PLATE, and SHEET IRON,
MOWER and REAPER BARS.
CYLINDER, and GUARD OR FINGER IRON.
SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs, to the
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES FOR SAME.
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk
COAL SCREEN IRON,
NAILS and SPIKES.

Warehouse, No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market streets. Works, Second street, Eighth Ward, adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh. je22-3m

JENNINGS & CO.,

Machinists and Manufacturers of their

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

For Oil Wells,

No. 220 Rebecca St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

These tools are warranted made of pure Low Moor Iron, hammered expressly for our use. Improved Sheriffs, Grabs, Extra Joints, Jars, Bits, Reamers, &c. always on hand.

☞ Parties wanting Tools, strong and durable, with Joints warranted not to break, are invited to call and see our work before purchasing elsewhere. my5

C. H. SPANG..........D. B. HERRON..........J. W. CHALFANT

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ETNA IRON WORKS,

Warehouse, Nos. 91 and 93 WATER STREET.
je5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS.

WAREHOUSE, 97 WATER ST., BELOW WOOD,

je12-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

CARLIN & GIBSON,

FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE WORKS,

Sandusky street, near Robinson, Allegheny City.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS.

We have always on hand, and make to order, Steam Engines for oil wells, with flue or portable boiler counter shafts, Derrick fixtures, &c., &c. de4-tf

S. S. FOWLER,

SUCCESSOR TO

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Furnishers

Manufacturers of

BULLOCK PRINTING PRESSES, QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINERY, HYDRAULIC PRESSES, &c.,

se17 No. 39 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa

BERLIN FOUNDRY,

PRICE & SIMS,

Office—No. 10 Wood st.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Manufacturers of Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Sinks, Bedstead Fastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Grate Bars, Sash and Clock Weights, Hollow-ware Castings, Pulies, Hangers and Couplings; Castings of all kinds for Agricultural implements.

Also, castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters. Jobbing and Machine Castings, lighter heavy, made to order. ja26-1

WM. HOLMES..........JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL OF VITRIOL & AQUA AMMONIA,

Office No. 15 Market Street,

ja8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ARSENAL GLASS WORKS.

MODES, RYRIE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

BLACK AND GREEN GLASSWARE

DRUGGISTS' WARE, BOTTLES, DEMIJOHNS, CARBOYS, &c.

Office—Lawrenceville, foot of Chestnut Street, near

PITTSBURGH, PA.

We warrant our wares to be superior to any manufactured west of the mountains. Always on hand Glassware of the above description. All orders promptly attended to.

☞ Particular attention paid to Private Moulds.
au4-1y

JOHN MAFFETT,

127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Manufacturer of Oil Well Pumps and Tools, Brass and Iron Cocks, Tongs, Clamps, Poles and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking beam Irons, Derrick Wheels and Fittings. We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address JOHN MAFFETT,
fe17 P. O. Box 112.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. dec21-tf

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & Co., (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Three doors above St. Charles Hotel No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN AND CLAIR

BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON;
BRIDGE IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRON,
GUARD IRON,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
T RAILS, 16 and 20 lbs. to yard,
TRAM RAILS, punch'd and countersunk;
BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS;
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
SHIP and BOAT SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
RAILROAD FISH BARS and BOLTS;
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLE
STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES;
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS;
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.

Warehouse and Office

120 WATER, AND 155 FRONT,

Branch House,
NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 RIVER ST.,
jy3 Chicago, Ills.

BOLIVAR UNION FIRE BRICK WORKS,

ERSKINE, HAMMOND & McMATH,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Fire Brick, Furnace Brick, and Tile, Bolivar, Westmoreland county, Pa. Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Agents in Pittsburgh, HERRON & CO.,
ap24-1y Corner of Penn and Wayne streets

CARPETS.

NEW PATTERNS

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,

Imported by

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

We have now landing in New York, per Steamer "Marathon," the first arrival of our Importation for Fall of

Crossby's Celebrated Tapestry,

AND

Body Brussels Carpets

We have selected the patterns with great care expressly for our City Trade, and can offer our customers styles that are not to be found elsewhere, and at the

Lowest Wholesale Prices of the New York and Boston Markets.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

jy26 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,

CLEARANCE SALE OF CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c

Preparatory to receiving an unusually Large FALL STOCK we are now closing out our choice assortment of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRUSSELS, THREE PLIES, INGRAINS, OIL CLOTHS, &C.,

At prices that cannot be obtained elsewhere. A large and well selected lot of

CANTON MATTINGS

FOR SUMMER WEAR,

Imported before the advance in Gold, and now selling off at the

LOWEST EASTERN RATES.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

jy27 23 FIFTH STREET.

M'CALLUM BROS.,

No. 87 Fourth Street,

We have on hand a very Superior stock of

CARPETING,

Of Every Description and Every Grade of Quality.

OIL CLOTHS,

Extra well seasoned, from 3 feet to 24 feet wide

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

EVERY KIND IN USE,

HEARTH RUGS,

From the FINEST QUALITY to the LOWEST Prices.

CANTON MATTINGS, MANILLA AND COCOA MATTINGS, &c., &c.

McCALLUM BROS.,

ap4 FORMERLY W. D. & H. McCALLUM.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

WM. MILLER, Phil'a..........C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsburgh

Miller & Ricketson,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

And Importers of

Brandies, Wines and Segars,

Nos. 221 and 223 Corner Liberty and Irwin Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., constantly on hand.
jy11

J. K. SMITH & CO.,

No. 1 and 2 Diamond,

SOUTH SIDE, NEAR MARKET ST.,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Teas and General Groceries,

Have now in store a very large assortment of Green, Black and Japan Teas, Lovering's Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, and Coffee Sugars extra C.; also Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar, Booth & Edger's and Jersey City Syrup, Sorghum and New Orleans Molasses, Baker's Chocolate Broma, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells, Hecker's Farina, Durkee's Select Spices, Mulford's Saleratus, Colgate's Toilet Soaps, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel by the barrel and half barrel, Shore Mackerel in kitts, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, etc., etc.

my19 J. K. SMITH & CO.

F. J. HERRON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 2, STORY BUILDING,

CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STS,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Consignments solicited of

Pittsburgh Manufactures,

WESTERN PRODUCE,

AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.

☞ Orders for the purchase of

Cotton and Sugar

Received and promptly attended to.

Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.
my29

T. C. JENKINS,

Checkered Front,

273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors. my28

COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO.,

General Commission Merchants

No. 22 N. FRONT ST., Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN

CRUDE AND PETROLEUM OILS AND NAVAL STORES.

Also, Agents for HAZARD POWDER COMPANY.
Liberal advances made on consignments, mh28

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. — HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Office, NO. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mh7

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH

Successor to

THOMAS MOORE,

Manufacturer of

Copper-Distilled

Pure Rye Whisky,

Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195

FIRST STREET,

PITTSBURGH

ap16-6m

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydralic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.

CHARLES MAGGI, Agent,
1 n19-T,T&S 113 Third street.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Arrival and Departure of the Trains.

Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	3:00 a m	Fast Line	2:00 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:20 a m
Altoona Accom	7:30 a m	Brinton No. 1	7:50 a m
Cincinnati Ex	11:05 a m	Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m
Wall's No. 2	10:20 a m	Johnstown Acc'n.	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 3	11:50 a m	Baltimore Exp.	1:00 p m
Johnstown Acc'n.	2:50 p m	Phila. Express	1:30 p m
Braddock No. 1	3:40 p m	New York Exp	1:50 p m
Phila. Express	4:10 p m	Wall's No. 3	2:05 p m
Wall's No 4	4:50 p m	Wall's No. 4	4:00 p m
Wall's No. 5	6:05 p m	Braddock No. 1	5:50 p m
Fast Line	10:15 p m	Wall's No. 5	7:00 p m
Wall's No. 6	10:50 p m	Altoona acc. and Emg't train	10:15 p m
		Day Express	10:50 p m

The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m.

Atlantic and Great Western R. R.

(See advertisement.)

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	2:00 a m	Mail	3:40 p m
Express	2:10 p m	Express	9:55 p m
Fast Line	10:50 p m	Fast Line	10:30 a m
Way Accommod'n.	6:00 a m	Way Accommo'n.	7:10 p m
Mansfield Accom.	9:35 a m	Mansfield Accom.	1:15 p m
Steub. Accomm	4:30 p m	Steub. Accomm	8:35 p m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Chicago Express	2:05 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Cleveland Exp	2:05 a m	Cleveland Exp	2:20 a m
Erie & Y'gn Exp	5:50 a m	Chicago Express	10:40 a m
Cl & Wh'g Mail	6:10 a m	Wheeling Exp	11:05 a m
Chicago Ex Mail	6:45 a m	Chicago Express	3:50 p m
Cl & Wheel'g Ex.	1:55 p m	Cl & Wh'g Exp	3:40 p m
Chicago Express	2:10 p m	Erie & Yg'n Exp	6:35 p m
Wheeling Express	4:35 p m	Chicago Exp	9:30 p m
Chicago Express	11:00 p m	Cl & Wh'g Exp	9:20 p m

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS FROM ALLEGHENY.

Leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a m, 10:00 a m, 11:50 a m; 2:25, 3:30, 4:50, 5:20, 6:15 and 10:15 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:00 a m
W Newton Acm	6:15 p m	W Newton Acm	8:30 a m
1st M' Kees Acm	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 a m
2d "	10:00 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
Braddock's Acm	4:10 p m	Braddock's	5:45 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
1st Kiskim's Ac	6:30 a m	1st Kiskim's Ac	12:20 p m
Mail (to and from Mahoning)	7:00 a m	Mail (to and from Mahoning)	6:00 p m
1st Hulton Acm	9:00 a m	1st Hulton Acm	11:20 a m
Parnassus "	11:00 a m	Parnassus "	2:00 p m
2d Kiskim's Ac	1:30 p m	2d Kiskim's Ac	—
2d Hulton Acm	2:30 p m	2d Hulton Acm	4:40 p m
Exp, to & from Mahoning	4:00 p m	Exp, to and from Mahoning	10:05 a m

Parkersburg Steamers

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Monongahela River Packets.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.

American and Independent—Match at Connellsville.

THE AFFRAY ON THE STEAMER CHIEFTAIN.

Death of Harrison Murphy—Investigation by the Coroner—Arrest of John Willich, the Alleged Murderer.

The Coroner's [illegible] Murphy, who died of injuries sustained [illegible] steamer Chieftain [illegible] gahela river, on W[illegible] bled at the Mayor['s office] when the following [illegible]

EVIDENCE [OF WM. FRENCH.]

Wm. French w[as sworn and testified that he] resided at Bellev[ernon] was engineer of t[he] [illegible] ing to the city [illegible] Wednesday nigh[t] [illegible] the boat about te[n] [illegible] ing; heard Willic[h] "I do not want [illegible] you;" Willich th[en] [illegible] gered out of the [illegible] then came back, [illegible] "Hold on, partn[er] [illegible] some more, do [illegible] knocking him d[own] [illegible] or three times in [illegible] on the head; d[illegible] weapon in his h[and] [illegible] at least did not s[ee] [illegible] when struck; w[illegible] strike anything, [illegible] Murphy was th[illegible] placed on the flo[or] [illegible] ing; he was afte[r] [illegible] deck; did not [illegible] struck; thought [illegible] that his injuries [illegible] quainted with hi[m] [illegible]

EVIDENCE O[F] [illegible]

S. W. S. Willia[ms] [illegible] fied that he was [illegible] on Wednesday n[ight] [illegible] red; heard Willic[h] [illegible] him; Murphy m[illegible] which was not [illegible] Willich struck [illegible] ed him in the re[illegible] staggered out of [illegible] and said—"Hold [illegible] fight you," or wo[rds] [illegible] pulled off his coa[t] [illegible] three times on th[e] [illegible] staggered toward [illegible] on the floor, whe[illegible] cannot say wheth[er] [illegible] head or not; Wil[lich] [illegible] out of the barber [illegible] fore, a difficulty [illegible] Edward Robinso[n] [illegible] terfered. Willic[h] [illegible] that time.

EVIDENC[E] [illegible]

Maxwell Mator[illegible]

[illegible]

LOCAL POLITICS.

Arrival of State Prisoners—An Attempted Escape.

Robbery in the Fifth Ward.

Arrested for Forgery.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAIL ROAD 7 3-10 Mortgage Bonds, FOR SALE BY N. HOLMES & SONS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade

RIVER NEWS.

POSTPONEMENT

THE GRAND NATIONAL

CONCERT,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Soldiers' and Sailors' NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

Under the Auspices of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, WASHINGTON, D. C.

At Grover's Theater,

Thursday, October 11th, '66.

[illegible]

WHEELING ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. MAIER. J. S. M'KINLEY.

MAIER & McKINLEY,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Steamboat Agents and Wharfboat Proprietors.

AGENTS for the PITTSBURGH and PARKERSBURGH DAILY PACKET LINE, WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

Boat Stores,

At 41 Water Street.

Boats supplied and freights received at all hours.

jy7-tf

PARKERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. B. NEAL. J. S. M'KINLEY.

Neal & McKinley,

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS.

STEAMBOAT AGENTS AND

WHARFBOAT PROPRIETORS.

Agents for the Pittsburgh and Parkersburg Daily Packet Line. Agents of Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Parkersburgh, West Virginia.

Cash advances made on consignments. Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of Crude, Refined, and Lubricating Oils. jy7-tf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. E. ROBINSON. BURD C. LEVI.

MOORHEAD & CO.,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

AGENTS OF PENNA. CENTRAL R. R.

No. 20 WALL STREET, Louisville, Ky.

Referring to the above we would inform our friends that we will continue business under the same style as heretofore, and at the old stand, our B. C. LEVI giving, as heretofore, the river business his special attention.

W. E. ROBINSON, BURD C. LEVI.

jy19 RM

CAIRO ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. B. HENDRICK,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchant,

AND WHARFBOAT PROPRIETOR,

CAIRO, ILL.

All steamers, in passing Cairo, make their first landing at Wharfboat hence forwarding goods in the hands of the proprietor are always sure to be shipped promptly. Especial y goods consigned to care of E. B. HENDRICK, Cairo, wi'l receive prompt and careful attention. All communications relative to freights will be promptly answered.

PITTSBURGH REFERENCES.—JOSEPH WALTON THOMAS FAWCETT. je13-3m

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERRY SHULTZ,

DEALER IN

HIDES, LEATHER AND WOOL,

NO. 41 WALNUT STREET,

Between Second and Third, near Barnums Hotel, opposite Cathedral,

mh5-6m ST. LOUIS, MO.

RIVER PACKETS.

1866. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1866.

MONONGAHELA RIVER;

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva (UNION LINE) PACKET COMPANY

[illegible]

PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS

[illegible]

Marietta & Parkersburg Packet Line

1866. 1866. SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT COMBINED, DAILY PACKET LINE

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENT. 1866. NORTHERN LINE PACKETS, FROM St. Louis to Keokuk and Saint Paul.

[illegible]

WELDON & KELLY, PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

Trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Fast Line	2.00 a m	Day Express	3.00 a m
Wall's No. 1	6.20 a m	Wall's No. 1	6.30 a m
Brinton No. 1	7.50 a m	Altoona Accom	7.50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8.50 a m	*Cincinnati Ex	11.05 a m
Johnstown ac	9.50 a m	Wall's No. 2	10.20 a m
Baltimore Exp.	1.00 p m	Wall's No. 3	11.50 a m
Phila. Express	1.30 p m	Johnstown Ac.	2.50 p m
N. York Exp	1.50 p m	Braddock No. 1	3.40 p m
Wall's No. 3	2.05 p m	Phila. Express	4.10 p m
Wall's No. 4	4.00 p m	Wall's No 4	4.50 p m
Braddock No. 1	5.50 p m	Wall's No. 5	6.05 p m
Wall's No. 5	7.00 p m	Fast Line	10.15 p m
Altoona acc and Emg't train	10.15 p m	Wall's No. 6	10.50 p m
Day Express	10.50 p m		

*Daily, all others Sundays excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2.00 p. m.

The Philadelphia and the Baltimore Express will arrive with the New York Express, at 1:50 p. m., on Sundays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

my21 W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

CHANGE OF TIME,

Pitts. Columbus and Cin. R. R.

PAN HANDLE ROUTE

THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA STEUBENVILLE to COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS,

And all the principal cities West and South-west.

On and after SUNDAY, August 12, 1866, trains will leave Pittsburgh as follows: Pittsburgh time.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail	2:00 A. M.	3:40 P. M.
Express	2:10 P. M.	9:55 P. M.
Fast Line	10:50 P. M.	10:30 A. M.
Way Accommodation	6:00 A. M.	7:10 P. M.
Mansfield Accommodation	9:35 A. M.	1:15 P. M.
Steubenville Accom	4:30 P. M.	8:35 P. M.

	Morning Train.	Evening Train.	Night Train.
Leave PITTSB'H	2:00 a.m.	2:10 p.m	10:50 a.m.
Ar've Columbia	11:20 a.m.	10:50 p.m.	7:10 a.m
" Cincinnati	4:20 p.m.	4:45 a.m.	12:05 p.m.
" Indianap'is	7:55 p.m.	7:55 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
" Ter. Haute	11:35 p.m.	12:30 a.m.	9:00 p.m.
" St. Louis	8:00 a.m.	8:35 p.m.	7:00 a.m.
" Louisville	5:15 a.m.	3:00 p.m.	8:36 p.m.
" Cairo	1:15 p.m.	1:30 a.m.	9:00 a.m.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

JOHN DURAND, Gen. Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent, Steubenville, Ohio.

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1866 THE PITTSBURGH, 1866

Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.

AND

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex	2 05 A. M	Chicago Ex	2 20 A. M
Cleveland Ex.	2 05 "	Cleveland Exp	2 20 "
Erie & Ygn Ex	5 50 "	Chicago Exp	10 40 "
Cl. & Whg. M'l	6 10 "	Wheeling Exp	11 05 "
Chic. Ex. Mail.	6 45 "	Chicago Exp	3 50 P. M
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	1 55 P. M	Cl. & Whg. Ex	3 40 "
Chicago Ex	2 10 "	Erie & Yg'n Ex	6 35 "
Wheeling Exp.	4 35 "	Chicago Ex	9 30 "
Chicago Ex	11 00 "	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	9 20 "

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn Accm	9 00 A. M	N. Br'tn Accm	6 50 A. M
Leetsdale "	10 00 "	N. Br'tn "	8 15 "
" "	11 50 "	Wellsville "	9 00 "
New Castle "	2 25 P. M	N. Castle "	9 45 "
Wellsville "	3 30 "	Leetsdale "	11 15 "
Leetsdale "	4 50 "	" "	1 05 "
N. Br'tn "	5 20 "	N. Br'tn. "	2 30 "
N. Br'tn. "	6 15 "	Leetsdale "	4 20 "
Leetsdale "	10 15 "	" "	7 05 "

11 00 P. M. leaves Sun'y and not on Saturd'y. 10 40 A. M. Chicago Express arrives daily.

jy20 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

[illegible]

BROAD GAUGE ROUTE. ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

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E. MEGRAW & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGARS,

R. & W. Jenkinson, TOBACCO

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NOISELESS MACHINE. CARSON BROTHERS

[illegible]

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JOSEPH C. CURRY, Ass't Cashier.

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Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on [illegible]

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M'CLELLAND & CO., Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

J. C. MATTERN, DRUGGIST, Cor. Smithfield and Third sts.

PARK & BRILL, DRUGGISTS,

STATIONERY.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAINTERS.

[illegible]